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SUBJECT Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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100-42735 April 16, 1943

[redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE (Negro Weekly Newspaper);
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Dear Sir:

The New York Office has for the past six months subscribed to the PEOPLE'S VOICE, from which clippings have been regularly furnished the Bureau when of interest in respect to Communist investigation and matters of national interest pertaining to Negro activities. These subscriptions expired April 10, 1943 and were renewed for one year inasmuch as it has turned out to be a beneficial source of information as to activities of individuals and organizations in the Negro field and since it appears that this paper is becoming Communistically dominated.

Enclosed are clippings obtained from the April 3rd issue of subject paper. Some of the clippings are being retained in the files of the New York Office. In the future, clippings will be made of these issues, copies of which will be furnished the Bureau in matters of interest pertaining to Negro activities and Communist investigations.

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Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
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Powerful Friends Aid Mary Bethune

WASHINGTON.—Under House Resolution 105, 78th Congress, 1st session, certain government employees are to be investigated on charges of subversive activities, made by Congressman Martin Dies of Texas. Mary McLeod Bethune, one of the race's greatest educators and leaders, is one of the persons named.

Friends of Mary Bethune, people high in governmental, civic and educational circles in the United States are rallying to her support. According to a statement sent out by Charles Houston of the leading legal firm of Houston, Houston and Hastie here:

"It is preposterous for anyone to accuse Mrs. Bethune of subversive activities, participation in any program advocating the overthrow of our democratic form of government. I do not believe that Mr. Dies himself thinks that Mrs. Bethune is a Communist. The trouble is that she is a Negro woman holding an important government position with influence in high governmental places, and for a Negro to have such influence is to be *ipso facto* "red" with Mr. Dies."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 3, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Suspend Subway Cop Who Beat High School [illegible] Trial Scheduled

[illegible] by FV, [illegible] Patrolman Rayfield Jacobson [illegible] his post as [illegible] Subway policeman, [illegible] on upward [illegible], when it was announced last Wednesday that he had been temporarily dismissed from the force. Jacobson, accused by 15-year-old Etheleen Burnett of beating her in the [illegible] March 31, the [illegible] of the allegation held Wednesday in the office of Inspector John J. Splain, [illegible] Flatbush ave. extension.

Dr. Arthur A. Boylan, principal of George Washington High School, where Etheleen is a sophomore student, headed a delegation of twelve students who had witnessed the assault. Edward Burnett, father of the girl, and Mrs. H. Jacobson, mother of Harriet Jacobson, student whose phone call brought city police to the scene, were also present.

Signed statements from each of the girls testified to the authenticity of Etheleen's charges against Patrolman Jacobson. The discharged policeman was not permitted to defend himself at the investigation.

Inspector Splain said that a written report giving policeman's side of the story would be submitted to the Board of Transportation along with testimony against him.

When evidence has been assembled into shape, charges will be preferred against Jacobson, and after a period of five days the Board will hold a formal hearing. The whole process should take no more than two weeks.

Prentice Thomas, of the NAACP, will represent Etheleen at the hearing, assisted by Attorney Hope Stevens.

AROUSED COMMUNITY

The Burnett case aroused deep seated anger in Harlem because it happened on the day that NY dailies started an organized smear of the community as a crime center. Although the subway disturbance assumed proportions of a small riot, it was overlooked by all NY dailies except the Daily Worker. PM picked up the story a few days later.

A delegation chosen from a mass meeting held at the Church of the Master last Thursday handed a three-part demand to the Mayor and the Board of Transportation the following day. Jacobson's temporary suspension and his forthcoming trial answer two of those specifications. The other asked that the Transportation report of the affair be made public.

A mass meeting to be held April 4th at 8:30 p.m. in Golden Gate Ballroom will protest police brutality in Harlem and organized press attacks on the community. Etheleen Burnett's case will be one of the main topics for discussion. Speakers listed for Sunday's meeting include Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Dr. Channing Tobias, Charles Collins, Max Yergan and other recognized leaders.

Crime Smear So Bad—Even Dixie Puzzled

The NYC daily papers recent "created" crime-wave among Negroes here was so "perfect" in misinformation until the deep ole South is offering to aid the city with its problem. After reading in the *NYTimes* and *NYTribune* of the so-called "mugging acts" of Negroes the Charleston, S. C. *News and Courier* issued an editorial on "Opportunity to do Good," which offered to send a special committee to NYC to confer with the Mayor on means of improving the relations between the races. Don't laugh, but the SC sheet cited the "good race relations in SC" as reason for such a confab.

Virginius Dabney, considered a liberal in race relations throut the South, thought so much of the *News Courier* editorial until he reprinted it in full on March 24. And Dabney is a "liberal!"

PEOPLE'S
April

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for [illegible]

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GROUP DEMANDS PROBE INTO BEATING OF GIRL

Demanding a probe into the beating of Etheleen Burnett, high school student, by Rayfield Jacobson, white, the above group met Friday with William T. Daly, secretary of the Board of Transportation (center). Delegates were chosen at a mass meeting, Thursday, sponsored by leading community organizations. In picture left to right, are: Mamie Smith; Llewellyn Benson, III; Benjamin Davis, Jr., NY State Communist Party; Rev. Benjamin Richardson, People's Committee of Greater New York; Thelma M. Dale, National Negro Congress; Walter A. Bell; Maron Weston, Civil Liberties Department, NY State Elks, and P. A. Mackey.

NAACP rights Judge:

Conduct in Local Case Shows Stupid Prejudice

For his Negro-baiting, lynch-inciting remarks in the felony case an apology was demanded of Magistrate Charles Solomon last we by the NAACP.

The Association expressed its shock at the language reported have been used by Magistrate Solomon when Joseph Williams, 2 302 W 114 st, was brought before him as a holdup suspect. The brother of the defendant, Leroy Williams, had been killed by a policeman at the time of the defendant's arrest. In the *New York Times*, March 22, Magistrate Solomon is quoted as saying: "It's too bad you are not with your brother."

"This language, coming from a magistrate on the bench to a defendant whom the police characterize not as a murderer, nor as one guilty of a capital offense, but as a holdup "*suspect*," said the NACCP, "causes this Association to wonder if in addition to nervous rookie policemen and wholly indefensible headlines and news coloring in the daily press, the Negro citizens of New York are to be faced with lynching language from the benches of our courts.

ALMOST CONVICTED PRISONER

"Prior to this incident," the NAACP continues, "you are reported in the daily press as having had one Norman Smith brought before you, suspected of attempted assault upon and robbery of a nightclub singer in W 159 st. The papers report you as saying in effect:

"'What are you (the prosecutor) waiting for? Didn't this woman identify this Negro?'

"The prosecutor explained that his office was awaiting the outcome of certain tests to make a stronger case, but apparently you were not pleased with this care in safeguar ing the rights of an accused pers A white woman had identified Negro and for you, that w enough.

"The Negro citizens of Ne York," the NAACP declared, " not expect and will not tolerate type of conduct from you on bench. You are a Socialist and member of the Jewish faith this should make you, of all mag trates, appreciative of the necess of safeguarding the rights of mino ity peoples and of abstaining fro any remarks or conduct calculat to stir racial or religious prejudic The obligation to maintain this co duct does not conflict with carr ing out your oath to administer j tice without fear or favor.

"This Association does not co done crime by Negroes or by an one else. We want muggers, hold men and other criminals app handed and punished—but accor ing to law. We do not want c zens branded and terrorized by mythical crime wave which exis only in the minds of headline wr ers; and we do not want that wh citizens come to the bar of justic they shall be met from the bench with racial slurs and language sug gesting lynching or wholesale ki ing.

LET US ALL FIGHT
BUY YOUR BOND TODAY

MASS MEETING

- The Daily Press And Smearing Our Children—Their Future
- Extradition of Burrows—Wrong or Right?

Hear Adam Powell, just back from a cross-continental tour; Max Yergan, Channing Tobias, Jack Ryan, of Newspaper Guild; Charles Collins, and all the Elected Leaders of Harlem.

They Will Evaluate the Stake of the Negro in War—and Peace!

NO PUNCHES PULLED!

SUNDAY, APRIL 4

4:00 P. M.

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

142nd STREET and LENOX AVENUE

charred body was found amid th ruins of the home. The others e caped by jumping from a secon story window.

Insists Negroes Barred From Defense Housing

WASHINGTON—Negro defen workers will not live in the Wilk Lodge near Ford Bomber pl outside of Ypsilanti, Michigan, the statement of Herbert Emm rich, commissioner of the Publ Housing Authority, can be taken final.

Emmerich told a delegation Detroit citizens who visited hi that he did not intend to chang the discriminatory decision.

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

RACKHAM HOLT the brilliant biographer of George Washington Carver, just published by Doubleday Doran, has allowed herself to commit the idiotic error of using that word which can toll a death knell to every line, jot and title her pen will ever produce as far as Negroes are concerned. Yes, she uses the word "Nigger" several times in her book. There is absolutely no excuse for this flagrant defamation of one of the greatest souls earth has witnessed. We defy her to justify this offense and pledge ourselves to demand redress! To write such a splendid book about a man of Gods own election she must have been in pose or fact his friend. He loved his and all people. He never in his lifetime stooped to such epithets—then why should she—in what so far is the most monumental tale of his life, blaspheme his simple greatness in such a shameful way! Stories can be written about Negroes in the South during and since slavery, without using this word—and we who are offended are going to fight until all authors realize this!

The facts of the book cover very thoroughly and intimately the great scientists life. His delightful and often misunderstood idosyncrasies are tenderly set against a background of genuine scientific knowledge. Carver the Christian-Botanist, Painter, Cytologist, and agricultural chemist—moves springly through the early pages then brings his gait to the steady pace that characterized his middle and later years. Eventually we see him as a mellowed spirit at whose feet those who study nature bow.

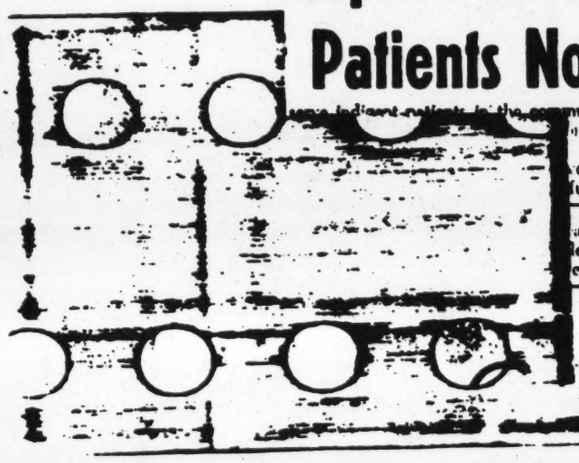
His country bid for his talents. His people loved and respected him. Three presidents of Tuskegee owed much to him for his gifts of counsel and service.

As years come to him the author makes us understand the fame that came with them. Still, unmoved by the plaudits of the throng and the votive offerings of the rich "God's Man"—moved on quietly among the flowers—always gracious, always scholarly.

His last years brought tremendous glory. God seemed to bend him kindly toward earth—he longed to be near it—he loved earth and all that sprang from its warm bosom. Then, rest—beneath the soft brown sod he knew and understood—with the flowers, his flowers chatting gaily above him. Mrs. Holt pictures all of this in this excellent book.

It would be without question a great document for today and tomorrow—but for that vermin—that eats at the very substance of its pages!—the word "Nigger." YOU DID A GOOD JOB MRS. HOLT—THEN HURLED IT ONTO A FLAMING PYRE AND DESTROYED IT.

Hospital Blood Bank Patients Non-Jimcro



[illegible] indigent patients in the community has been set up at Syden-[illegible] of the hospital announced this [illegible] denham's blood plasma bank will [illegible] used with the Red Cross service.

[illegible] catastrophe, but success of the plan [illegible] depends entirely upon community [illegible] response to Dr. Cahan's appeal.

WAS RED CROSS MONTH A SUCCESS?

Red Cross Month came to an end this week. It was a superduper success on all fronts—with one exception. The jimcro blood policy of RC marches on!

During Red Cross Month a *NYDaily News* writer spread a bit of "unaccounted for" misinformation in discussing "What about Negro blood donors to RC?" He was honest enough to admit that, scientificially, plasma of Negro people is no different from plasma of other races. But he got off balance and cited the problem as "unavoidable."

Howard Whitman, the *News* writer, said that "at a conference of Army and Navy medical officials, the answer was reached when a high-ranking colored officer said, speaking for colored servicemen, that they would be happpier if they knew the blood to save them . . . (would be) from their own people. . . . So the Red Cross marks blood 'colored' or 'white', according to Army and Navy orders."

'NEWS' WITHOUT SOURCE?

Harold A. Lett, executive secretary, NJ Urban League, was tendered regrets by Whitman, who said the whole idea was without any form of reason, but was so sorry he "could not reveal the identity of the high-ranking Negro officer." Hence, the "story" created its ill impression and faded out without being checked. The same thing happened in the recent "Harlem Declared Out Of Bounds" story, which was also created by the *News*.

The Red Cross is one of the main cogs in our all out war against fascism abroad. An immediate public declaration of the elimination of jimcro banks will do wonders to rush the coming defeat of fascism—both at home and abroad.—SWC.

WOMEN AID SEABOARD CONFERENCE PLANS

The above group of workers are aiding the National Negro Congress with plans for its eastern seaboard conference, Saturday and Sunday, April 10 and 11, at Abyssinian Baptist Church. From New England to Virginia, one thousand delegates representing nearly 400 hundred organizations will participate.

Negro Congress Meet To Draw One Thousand

April 10-11 will see one thousand delegates assembled in New York City from every section of the eastern seaboard to attend the conference called by the National Negro Congress to discuss the problems of the war and the Negro people. This will be the first of a series of three regional victory conferences to be called. The other two will be in the mid-west and on the Pacific coast.

The proposed program will include manpower, under which will be discussed the full utilization of Negro manpower in industry through the reestablishment of the FEPC with powers of enforcement. Here, too, will be considered equality of participation in the armed forces, and utilization of two million sharecroppers now on southern cotton plantations, to produce the food needed for our nation and our allies.

The other phases of the agenda lation; democratization of the stage, screen and radio; maintenance of adequate wartime living standards, and the achievement of a people's peace.

ACT INSTEAD OF "DISCUSS"

The National Negro Congress is not merely a discussion organization, nor is it a paper and reporting organization. Its recent activities are indicative of its nature. It threw its forces behind the fight to save Burrows who was sent back to Mississippi by Governor Dewey. Its efforts were felt in Mississippi as well as New York. The Congress formed the delegation at its mass meeting which saw to it that the Board of Transportation suspended the subway guard who attacked the Negro high school girl. Every week it issues a news bulletin on important issues confronting the Negro as well as the activities of the Congress.

The Congress will not only convene on the proposed agenda, but it is preparing a cultural affair and an epoch-making mass meeting.

Endorsements of the Conference have been received from over two hundred eastern seaboard leaders, and from forty organizations representing a wide cross section of social, religious, labor, civic and fra-

ternal interests from Massachusetts to Virginia.

Included in the list are a number of outstanding trade unions, both CIO and AFL: The Industrial Union Councils of Greater New York, Hartford, Connecticut, Washington, D.C., and Tidewater, Virginia. Among the AFL unions which have voted support of the Conference are: the Excavators and Building Laborers Union, Local 731; the Howard University Teachers' Union, and the Virginia Peninsula Teachers' Union.

NATIONAL UNIONS ENDORSE

Several outstanding international unions have given their support to the Conference. Some of these are: District 4 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America; the United Federal Workers of America, NY regional council; the Transport Workers' Union; the Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, and the Cleaners and Dyers Union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

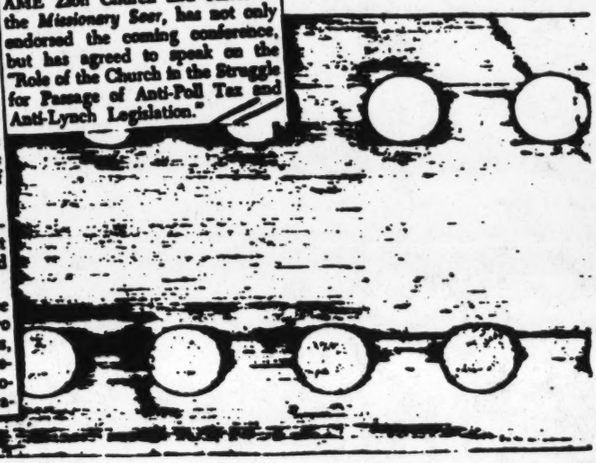
Dr. H. T. Medford, secretary-treasurer of Foreign Missions, AME Zion Church and editor of the *Missionary Seer*, has not only endorsed the coming conference, but has agreed to speak on the "Role of the Church in the Struggle for Passage of Anti-Poll Tax and Anti-Lynch Legislation."

Untapped Manpower Scored by Frieda

"At this time, when it is so important that we understand one another in order effectively to pool all our resources, the work of the Metropolitan Council on Fair Employment Practice is an especially important civic activity, said Miss Frieda S. Miller, newly elected chairman of the Council last week. Miss Miller, former Industrial Commissioner of New York State, spoke to the group when it met at the American Common, 40 E 40 st.

The Council is composed of 25 voluntary organizations concerned with the elimination of employment discrimination. Its policy is the extension and strengthening of mutual understanding of the groups represented in its body. It aims to serve as an interpretive agency for these groups to the rest of the community.

Miss Miller told the Council, "In New York City, one out of every three persons is foreign born.



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Anti-Poll Tax Bill Hits Halfway Mark

WASHINGTON — Reports from Congressmen that they have signed House Petition Three, to bring H. R. 7, the Marcantonio bill to abolish the poll-tax, to the floor, indicate the figure now stands close to 109, the half-way mark on the way to the completed list of 218.

The exact list of names of signers is confidential under House rules, although there is no rule against any Congressmen announcing that he personally has signed.

In the House, a powerful coalition is at work on the poll tax issue. Its members are Marcantonio, Gavagan and Baldwin of New York, Dawson of Illinois; Mangusson of Washington; Bender of Ohio, and Scanlon of Pennsylvania — four Democrats, two Republicans, and the American Labor Party representative.

Outside, among the people's forces, three great labor organizations, AFL, CIO, Railway Brotherhoods, the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the International Labor Defense, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and dozens of other national organizations, are joined in a coalition to bring pressure on Congressmen to pass the bill.

But this pressure can't be brought solely from national organizations. They can only give the lead.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 3, 1943

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ENCLOSURE
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Either 'Tom' Or Be Radical Powell Says And Raises Roof

LOS ANGELES—At the end of an address that climaxed a Unity for Victory Conference sponsored by the NAACP and scores of other Negro and white organizations Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr of NYC received a spontaneous ovation.

Powell in his speech Sunday night charged that powerful interests in the US opposed the President and the nation, and preferred defeat in the war to a people's victory. "This is our war," he told the cheering audience, "and we don't intend to let anybody take it from us!"

He advocated the unity of labor and other racial minorities in fighting for Negro rights and counseled an end to fear of being labeled a radical.

PROGRESS IS RADICAL

"Every progressive thinker in the history of the world was a radical. Christ was a radical, and he was crucified for that crime. The founders of this nation were radicals. Abraham Lincoln was a radical.

"When people say to me, 'don't associate with those fellows because they're radicals,' I ask them, 'what the hell do you think I am?'

"Negroes have got to be radicals. Only radical measures can liberate us. My grandfather was a slave. The letter 'P' was branded on his back. Until that memory is gone from my mind, I intend to remain a radical. A Negro is either a radical or an Uncle Tom.

"There is one thing we must do. We must remove, purge, exterminate the Uncle Toms from our midst."

In closing Councilman Powell said, "We must struggle now, with all our might, so that America may in truth, become a government of the people, black and white; by the people, Jew and Gentile; for the people, Protestant and Catholic!"

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 3, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

FEPC Head Promises Action In 'Few Days'

"This problem (FEPC) has had our constant attention . . . and I think I can assure you that within the next few days announcements will be made on this matter," Fowler V. Harper, deputy chairman of the War Manpower Commission stated Tuesday in a letter to Dorothy K. Funn, administrative secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, in answer to a telegram sent to the President expressing concern over the delay in arriving at decisions on the Fair Employment Practice Committee after the February 19th conference with Mr. McNutt and Mr. Biddle.

The full text of the letter follows:

"President Roosevelt has referred to Mr. McNutt your telegram of March 12th in which you express concern over the delay in arriving at decisions in connection with the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

"This problem has had our constant attention since the conference which you attended, and I think I can assure you that within the next few days announcements will be made on this matter."

Sincerely yours,
Fowler V. Harper
Deputy Chairman

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 3, 1943

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CIO Conference Picks Committee To Start Harlem On 'New Deal'

Labor leaders and representatives of civic groups met Saturday at Abyssinian Church, 132 W 138 st, to discuss ways and means by which the Harlem community can contribute its fullest support to the war effort. Occasion was the Harlem and Riverside CIO war conference, sponsored by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council.

Outcome of the conference was selection of a Harlem council that will hold its initial meeting Friday, April 9, at Abyssinia. Composed of at least 85 persons, the council will be organized into smaller working committees to deal with various problems outstanding in wartime Harlem.

CITY MUST BE UNITED

Dr Channing Tobias, one of the main speakers at Saturday's conference, emphasized the fact that no area of the city can be segregated from the whole and dealt with as a special problem. Dr. Tobias insisted that Harlem's problems should be the concern of the entire city, and that Harlemites should be aware of problems in other sections. He cited the recent two week campaign of the daily press, isolating Harlem as a crime center, a weapon used against the very unity that we are fighting to achieve.

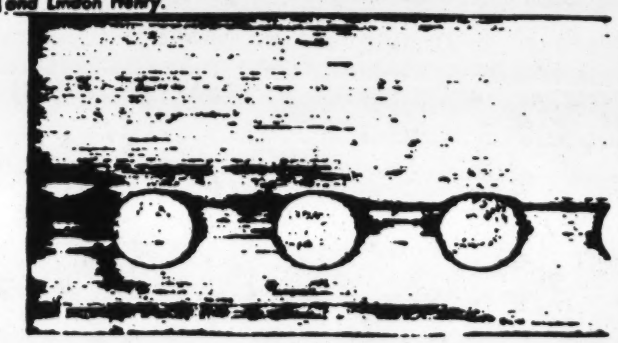
He repeatedly mentioned the National Maritime Union (NMU) as a clear example of democracy in action. NMU's national secretary, Ferdinand Smith, also a main speaker, told the conference that the purpose of such meetings was to make the public aware of the necessity for constant political action. Smith said that political activity could not and must not be divorced from everyday life. He repeated the CIO plan for victory on the home front:

- support the President's seven point economic program;
- participate to the fullest in the war effort.

Other speakers, introduced by Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater NY Industrial Union Council, were Charles Collins, executive secretary, Negro Labor Victory Committee; Lindon Henry, vice-president, International Fur and Leather Workers Union; Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack; Clifford McAvoy, legislative director, Greater NY Industrial Council.

SINCERE PRAISE FOR NMU

Channing Tobias of the National Council of the YMCA gave a ringing speech in praise of the national Maritime Union, Saturday, March 27, at the Harlem-Riverside CIO conference on war problems, held at Abyssinian Church. Tobias said that the Maritime Union was one of the true examples of real democracy in action in the country today. Left to right, seated, are Charles Collins, Ferdinand Smith, Saul Mills and Lindon Henry.



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April 3, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

RAIN OR SHINE, WAR OR PEACE, NMU MEN MARCH UNITED. OCCASION IS PEARL HARBOR DAY PARADE DECEMBER 18, 1942, IN SAN FRANCISCO.

National Maritime Union Is Beacon To Men of All Nations Who Sail Seas

By YVONNE GREGORY

Special

A word portrait of Ferdinand Smith and the National Maritime Union (NMU) can be painted together. The man is part of the union and the union is an integral part of the man. The principles for which NMU stands are principles in which Ferdinand Smith believes, for which he has fought. As secretary of NMU he is a national symbol of its belief in democracy.

He is not a figurehead symbol. He is a living and working symbol. It is impossible to hear him talk, even briefly, without the realization that here is a person who has looked straight into the hard face of danger for so long that he knows no fear. He has seen reality and known it for what it was and yet has kept faith with his ideals.

There are thousands of men like Ferdinand Smith in NMU; men who have spent long weeks in submarine-ridden waters, who have been torpedoed, set adrift in rafts, who have returned to their home ports briefly, and then put to sea again. This is the spirit of the union and of all its members.

A pamphlet published by NMU, entitled *The Enemy at Home*, contains lines that express that spirit as clearly and crisply as it is possible to do. They are: "The National Maritime Union will not be led off its course. We will deliver the goods. We will keep 'em sailing. Neither hell, high water, hitler, hirohito or "tin fish" will stop us. FULL SPEED AHEAD.

The union has been known as a tough, fighting outfit since its organization in 1937. Smith was an active participant in its earliest struggles when it grew out of the rank and file movement formed from the International Seamen's Union.

When NMU held its first election in 1938, under the constitution adopted by a convention in 1937, Smith was elected vice-president of the organization. Its president was —and is—Joseph Curran. Smith held that position during 1939 and '40, through some of the stormiest months of union history. He was attacked by those who tried to use his race as a weapon to smash the solid ranks of the union.

The weapon was not strong enough. Smith and the union were stronger. Out of that turmoil NMU emerged more steadfast than ever; more surely fixed on the course of democracy for all the people. Today one of its firmest principles is its no-discrimination policy. Smith and NMU are strong because they are democracy in action. They do not stop with mouthing their beliefs.

Although NMU has been the primary interest of Smith's career, he is closely allied with all progressive movements. He is at present national secretary of the union (the vice-presidency was discontinued in 1940). He is also treasurer of the National Negro Congress; executive board member of the American Council on African Affairs; chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee of New York; vice-president of the state CIO; executive board member of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, and member of the CIO Committee on Discrimination.

The war record of NMU's 54,000 members is an honorable one. Over 3,617 of its membership have already lost their lives in the line of duty. In proportion to its numbers it has lost more than any other branch of the service. Yet its men continue to go to sea and its officers continue to oppose the enemy here at home so that those men will be guaranteed the freedom for which they risk their lives.

There is no compromise with right, justice, freedom and equality in this body of men. Ferdinand Smith, Joseph Curran, and every member who has subscribed to NMU principles, knows that this is a war for the people, of the people, and by the people. For this reason they say, "The union's program at the moment is winning the war. To that end all of our manpower and resources are dedicated."

LABOR looks at WAR

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

Ferdinand Smith

WHERE has the Fair Employment Practices Committee gone?

After an excellent start, the reactionaries got after the F. E. P. C. and tried to sabotage its further progress. For a time, they succeeded. During the recent absence of President Roosevelt from Washington, the infamous order halting the proposed inquiry into discrimination by the railroads was issued.

The F.E.P.C. fought back. Some members resigned in protest. The reactionaries won out.

But when President Roosevelt returned from his historic Casablanca conference and was informed what had happened, he ordered the railroad inquiry to be resumed.

Nothing has happened since. Why?

DID GOOD JOB

The F.E.P.C. did an excellent job during the brief time it functioned. It obtained employment for Negroes and other minorities in many fields where they formerly were barred. It "smoked out" discriminating employers. It aided our war effort immeasurably by placing at the work bench thousands of men and women who were anxious to help the war effort but whose contribution was refused because of "skin trouble."

The F.E.P.C. can still play an important part in winning this war. The railroad hearings should be reopened, as our Commander-in-Chief ordered.

Jim-cro must go! The F.E.P.C. must assume its duties and start operating again. We can beat the reactionaries.

From the deep South has come encouraging word of the start of campaign to batter down the bars of discrimination.

In Jacksonville, Florida, an interracial meeting was held for the first time in 18 years. About 1,500 people attended. It was a great success.

LABOR MUST FORGE AHEAD

From Tampa, Florida, I have received word that a state CIO council is now in process of formation. Despite the attacks of the Ku Klux Klan and reactionary politicians, the progressive labor movement will carry the ball against Jim-cro right in the home grounds of the enemy.

Not only will this council, as have similar councils in other states, take an active part in smashing discriminatory practices, but the progressive win-the-war policies of our Commander-in-Chief will be placed before the people of the State.

There are other good signs.

Unions, including my own, the National Maritime Union, have taken the leadership in bettering the conditions of Negro and white workers together.

A modern "slave ship" was recently brought under contract by the NMU. Before the union came, the Negro members of the crew on the SS *Lake Traverse* received as low as approximately 1/5 of the salary received by the white members of the crew. Not only did they receive inferior food, but it was served to them separately as long as one hour after the rest of the crew ate.

The discriminatory attitude of the company went hand in hand with its general anti-labor attitude. All the seamen suffered under long hours with no overtime pay, quarters which had several inches of water on the floor, unreasonable pay deductions. Any clothes purchased by the crew had to be bought by the captain.

MEN WERE INTIMIDATED

To prevent all the seamen from getting together on their grievances, the Negro seamen were segregated. They were told by some of the officers that if they demanded more money, it would be the desire of the captain to replace them with white men.

This did not prevent organization. NMU officials have signed a contract with the company for that ship, giving wage increases as high as $80 a month for a large percentage of that crew. The union contract grants regular working conditions and hours and the payment of overtime. Bonuses will be paid. And discrimination has been barred.

The signing of this union contract makes a ship which is three times as efficient as it was before, now that organized, secure men are taking her out. That ship is an example of what we can all accomplish.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 3, 1943

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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-36

MAX YERGAN on

AFRICA AND THE WAR

IMPORTANT EVENTS have shaped America's relations with Africa. The Allied drives, reinforced by the brilliant American operations in North Africa, have seriously weakened fascist military power in Africa. As a result, London and Washington become the key center shouldering political responsibility for Africa. The peoples of Africa look more and more to us in England and America for democratic aid.

Max Yergan

To wage global war with maximum efficiency, the Allied coalition must now take full account of Africa's potential role.

Africa, second largest continent in the world, is at the strategic center of the transportation network that links the fighting fronts and the production fronts.

AFRICA IS VITAL

Africa's wide range of soil and climate yields products basic to the world industry, including cotton, rubber, and 64 per cent of the world's cocoa. Most important of Africa's varied mineral wealth are large quantities of tin; one-third of the world's gold, and copper deposits and works totaling more than one-third of the world figure.

Africa's role in the war can be more decisively influenced by America. President Roosevelt's recent visit to Liberia was a welcome and significant event, especially to the millions of Negroes in the western world.

It is imperative for us in America, as leaders among the United Nations to see with utmost clarity that the "unconditional surrender" of our axis enemies requires the "unconditional defense" of Africa. If the democratic world has learned anything from past errors, surely it is evident that arming the African peoples is a prime requisite in giving full war-weight to their defense.

AFRICANS ARE HAMSTRUNG

To be truly unconditional, defense of Africa cannot stop at military equipment alone. The war has shown us the importance of other factors that decide the ability of nations and peoples to fight well. The African peoples are hamstrung by terribly low living standards, by chronic malnutrition and disease. Health and educational facilities are tragically inadequate. Most important of all, political and civil rights are still restricted everywhere in Africa.

To help win the war, we in America must urge the release of pent-up energies of the African people. We must support their efforts to secure democratic government consistent with the United Nations Declaration, which includes the Atlantic Charter. Thus Allies [illegible] fascism [illegible] for [illegible]

PEOPLE'S VOICE
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See other side of clipping for additional information.

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-36

Hotel Jimcro Delegate; UAW Union Sues

Special

The refusal of the Knickerbocker Hotel in downtown Manhattan to accomodate William Bowman, organizer for the Buffalo area of the United Auto Workers (CIO) is responsible for a $500 civil suit and a criminal suit being filed against Martin Nicholas, night manager for the hotel who turned down Bowman's reservation, Tuesday evening, March 23, on the grounds the hotel had "never had a Negro guest and didn't intend to start now."

The suit is being filed by the UAW thru the Workers' Defense League, after Regional Director Alex McGowan with a dozen of his organizers succeeded last Thursday in getting Magistrate Charles Harzmaki to issue a criminal summons against Nicholas for turning down Bowman.

The trade union delegation in court consisted of leaders of more than 200,000 war workers in the east enrolled in the UAW.

GUESTS "WOULD MOVE"

Bowman attempted to register at the hotel, late Tuesday, after a group of other organizers had registered. Nicholas refused to give him the room reserved for him on the grounds that many other guests would "move out" if a Negro were allowed to stay at the Knickerbocker.

The UAW organizers already assembled for the regional conference and registered at the hotel, checked out in a body and went to the St. James hotel across the street.

If convicted, Nicholas can go to jail for 30 to 90 days, or pay a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or both. In the civil suit which Max Dubon, legal member of the Workers' Defense league will file, damages are a minimum of $100, a maximum of $500.

Composing Room Workers Trying for Union Shop

BALTIMORE—The composing room workers of the Afro-American newspapers, members of Local No. 8, United Paper, Novelty and Toy Workers International Union (CIO) have for the past seven weeks been attempting to negotiate a union contract.

According to union heads progress up to now has been exceptionally slow.

The main issues involved are union-shop agreement, which, according to the union statement, the Afro-American company is not in favor of, and union wage scale. Samuel Snowden, is president of the union, William [illegible] is secretary, and Joseph A. [illegible] is in charge of publicity.

John Caldwell Is Appointed To Ethiopia

Job Registration Week Offers Valuable Aid

The March-On-Washington Movement designated March 30-April 3 as "Job Registration Week."

The theme "Protect Your Right To Work," will open registration at various offices of the United States Unemployment Service.

Building and construction trades will register at 64 E. 23 st; clerical and professional at 10 E. 40 st; farm workers at 124 E. 28 st; hotel and restaurant employees at 40 E. 40 st; household employment at 157 E. 57 st; junior division at 87 Madison ave; needle trades, etc., at 225 W. 34 st, and industrial, food and transportation at 87 Madison ave.

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An Open Letter to the President of the United States

Dear Sir,

I don't suppose you've ever been sent a letter like this one, Mr. President. You see, I'm writing this from the grave. Yes, that's right, I'm dead. I've been killed and they buried me—or they thought they buried me. But they can never bury me, Mr. President. That is why I had to write you. You sir, are the only one in this world who can bury me.

You see sir, I was killed—in America. I went down to the American earth clawing at that searing, jagged hole in my body where his bullet had torn into my body. I watched the throbbing red blood cover my G. I. jacket, spreading over the gold buttons, covering the U.S.A. stamped on each one.

I was just an ordinary guy, sir. All I wanted was enough to eat, a little fun sometimes, the bright Sunday mornings in church, with one little ray, from the large window, hovering over my girl's head like a halo. That isn't much is it? Then there was that day you and I know so well sir, Remember? Dec. 7th! And we were all Americans that day, Mr. President. We all had a job to do.

My number at the local board came up and I went in—I went in eager. You know how it is when you've got to fight for the things you love. That church, my girl—America. Soon I was trained and ready. I was anxious to meet face to face those fellows you told us about over the radio. You spoke so calmly and quietly. And I was ready and willing to face the enemy in this uniform I wore so proudly. And then I met him! Mr. President, I met him here in Arkansas! I didn't recognize him because he was an American! That's why I didn't have a chance. That bullet he sent screaming and tearing into my body was made here in America. I saw the hate in his face as he shot and shrieked—"Nigger!" Not American, sir—just "Nigger!"

Now do you see why I write from my grave? You must bury me! You must stop this enemy here in America. Can't you see—he must be stopped. We want to fight the enemy in Africa, New Guinea, Buna, Guadalcanal—any place you say. But for God's sake—not here in America.

Respectfully yours,

PVT. HAIF G. WILLIAMS, U.S.A.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Do you agree with PV's theatrical editor, Joe Bostic, that Negroes should no longer accept uncle tom roles in the entertainment world?

PRO: *Canada Lee*
Star of "Native Son"
NYC

I think it is time that Negro actors refuse "Uncle Tom" roles. It's true, Negro artists suffer because there aren't many plays written which give the Negro a chance to display his real histrionic talents—and I admit that eating is a very necessary adjunct to being comfortable, yet unless prominent Negro actors stand up for their rights as artists, and as Negroes, then the chances are very small that we shall ever break discrimination down. "Uncle Tom" roles should be done only for historical validity. Let's not kid ourselves, we know that "Uncle Toms" existed in slavery and still do among our top actors. Unless these top flight artists, who represent to producers the criterion by which they judge the Negro, then the Negro actor's position in the theatre will remain stagnant for generations to come. I don't mean those just getting their chance in the theatre. For them it is hard enough to get a walk-on part and harder to pay room rent. Therefore they cannot be blamed too much for accepting parts of the Uncle Tom variety. Had not our top flight actors condoned and revelled in accepting such parts, the new Negro actor would not have to be faced with "Uncle Tom" roles. The theatre is unquestionably an instrument of propaganda as well as a medium of art. It has too long been using it against us. It is never too late to change.

CON: *Tiny Bradshaw*
Band Leader
NYC

No. There are not enough colored people in the entertainment field to make an effective demand, and those few who do, or might wish to do something about the limitations put upon them, can not get enough support from the people. We don't like the idea of representing our race always in the roles of butler, maid, criminal or "scared darky" any more than our people want us to, but how long can we stay out of work trying to change things? As it stands today, Bill Jones might say "No" to a producer who offers him a bad role for $10.00, and Fred Smith will come right along and do it for even $8.00. When we get leaders and organizations to bring pressure and support behind mere complaints and wishes, we will begin to get somewhere, and that goes for crusading Bostic. Then the question will cease to be a mere academic one. We do too much blowing off in barber shops about what ought to be. No battle was even won in a barber shop and this is an important battle—to be presented fairly and honestly to the world through the radio, movie and the stage. There are a few things we must think about. We have to depend upon the people who control the entertainment industry or put their money into productions. These who control are interested in money not race betterment. We organize too much to fight through talk rather than control.

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ENCLOSURE

The New York Newspaper Guild Speaks Up!

The following editorial appears in the current edition of the *Guildpaper*, the official organ of the Newspaper Guild of New York. The New York Guild represents every major publication in the city, including all daily papers and magazines. The editorial is entitled: *"Can A Free Press Be Honest?"*

"Any police reporter equipped with one (1) pencil, one (1) pad of paper for note taking and the facilities of one (1) NY daily can start a crime wave.

Many a reporter, police or other, has in fact on instructions of an up-and-at-'em City Desk, done it in the past. Currently it is being done on a citywide scale. Result: the "mugging" epidemic, a purely journalistic creation.

The formula, of course, is simple. Play up any crime, large or small which involves a Negro. Stress the color line in copy and heads. Build up every disorderly conduct case on the police blotter between Negro and non-Negro into a climax of a series of horrors.

Ignore the circumstance that thus you tag all Negro citizens with the association of crime. Forget—what you know—that by the same method a Jewish crime wave, a Flatbush crime wave or a bank clerks' or reheads' crime wave can as quickly be built up. Forget that crime is largely an incident of poverty, not of race or religion or color. . . .

There is a true story of the man on rewrite who led off a "mugging story for his paper—using only police headquarters facts—with "John Jones, 34, white, was held on a mugging charge by police.—" You can guess what happened. "White," was copyread out, as irrelevant.

Isn't it about time that "Negro," "colored," "Puerto Rican," "Harlem" and the like were also edited, permanently, out of crime reports—as not only irrelevant but dangerously harmful and shamefully unfair? We think it is.

We think our better publishers might well, at this time, seriously consider whether they should not drop the journalistic lynching bee as a circulation getter once and for all."

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Father Divine Points To Hitlerism In USA

Father Divine telegraphed a message to President Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Treasury last week likening the withholding of war bonds from his followers to the display of hitlerism at work in America.

The message was sent when New York followers found themselves unable to purchase war bonds because their names are different to the American version. The Biblical practice of changing one's name when he changed his belief is one of the policies of Father Divine's group. These names, styled by those who don't understand, as names of angels, are used by members for all purposes following their adoption.

John Lamb, secretary to Father Divine, released information indicating that Father Divine declares "to refuse to sell bonds merely because of the adopted names of his followers is a decided display of hitlerism at work in America, and is threatening the very bulwark of democracy and jeopardizing the fundamental principle upon which this government is founded."

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ENCLOSURE

The LIGHTER SIDE

By ANN PETRY

[illegible] Guest of the Week is left back of the [illegible] FV's party for Captain Velsenkov Orlikova, Soviet ship's captain, [illegible] and chief. The gathering was arranged in her honor [illegible] FV gives to [illegible] honors. [illegible]

A single column of type doesn't do justice to that party. There was [illegible] details. Captain Orlikova wore a navy blue uniform with the [illegible] gold braid of her office on her sleeves and [illegible] black beret far back on her head. . . .

As for the guests, we can't hope to name all of them but they included Mme. Jeanne Wolters, the [illegible] Ronald Hill, Pauline Dale, Thurston Williams, [illegible] Fleming, Helen Lewis, Dorothy Funn, Rev. Ben Richardson, Charles Collins, Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Moran Weston, Dr. Channing Tobias. The press was represented by Billie Rowe of the Pittsburg Courier, Julian Adams of the NY Amsterdam Star-News, Beth Henry of the Daily Worker; Alfred Duckett, feature writer; Mary Fleger of the NY Age, and most of FV's editorial staff.

[illegible] the city desk became a refreshment table by the judicious use of crepe paper tablecloths, spring flowers and an enormous punch bowl. The American, British, Chinese and Russian flags were massed behind the slot where the copy reader usually sits. . . . Langston Hughes represented the Chicago Defender and made a brief speech in Russian, the editors of Pueblos Hispanos, the new Spanish paper, presented Orlikova with copies of the paper. . . .

Now for the items: Margaret Walker poet and faculty member of the West Virginia State College was presented in the NY Town Hall Series of feature artists and speakers in Town Hall on March 26 . . . Margaret gave a recital of poems from her book *For My People* . . . Muriel Rahn, soprano, will appear in recital at Bennett College, Friday, April 9 . . . she'll be accompanied by Jonathan Brice. . . .

The Wiggs Inc, [illegible] organization which works for the welfare of Edgecombe Sanitorium, gave a tea Sunday, March 28, at the home of Mrs. Ralph Young, 242 W 130 st. . . . Mrs. B. Freeman, 75 E 120 st is the only Negro nurses' aide at the Hospital for Joint Diseases. . . .

Caterina (the diva) Jarboro reports that her sister Mrs. Josephine Epps is seriously ill with pneumonia at Harlem Hospital. . . .

David I. Martin, formerly leader of the Dave Martin Orchestra at the St. George Hotel, Bermuda Dining Room was inducted in the army last week . . . and the Lenten Musicale and tea given by the David I. Martin Branch of the National Association of Negro Musicians attracted a large audience last Sunday . . . the musicale was held at the home of Mamie Richardson, president of the group. . . . Carl Diton and Rosa Gold Boon made brief remarks. . . .

Canada Lee, ex-prize fighter and actor, is trying his hand at lecturing these days . . . last week he appeared as the guest of the House Committee of the NY Newspaper Guild . . . this coming Sunday, April 4, he will be guest speaker at the regular Sunday forum sponsored by the Cultural Committee of the Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East . . . his topic will be *The Importance of Interracial Amity In This War* . . . and if you'd like to drop in to hear how he makes out on a lecture platform, take the Lexington ave subway, 241 st, White Plains train, and get off at Allerton ave . . . walk towards Bronx Park and you'll find the Coop . . . anyone can tell you where the auditorium is . . . time: 8:00 pm. . . .

Helen Butler Smythe was given a testimonial musical at the Clement Studio in Steinway Hall, Sunday afternoon . . . the committee responsible included: Lulu B. Beach, Constance Burkstiner-White, Victoria Harleston, Lydia Mason, E. Newton Gilliam, and Lilian Smith. . . .

CDVO needs volunteers for the aircraft warning service . . . they're especially needed for the Down Patrol Shift (midnight to 8:00 am) Monday through Thursday nights . . . volunteers on this shift serve only one night a week . . . you can sign up at the Harlem-Riverside Defense Council 424 W 125 st. . . .

Speakers for the Katy Ferguson League subscription tea at the YWCA, Easter Monday, April 26 will be Mary Church Terrell, first colored woman to serve on an American Board of Education . . . she is the author of *A Colored Woman In A White World* . . . at the Quinquennial International Congress of Women in Berlin, several years ago, Mrs. Terrell made her address in German, English and French . . . she is also the first president of the National Association of Women. . . .

The musical program at the tea will feature the following artists: Edith Dixon Sewell, dramatic soprano, recently acclaimed for her performance of Aida at the Brooklyn Academy of Music; Carol Blanton, pianist, music instructor at Dillard University, at present studying at Juilliard on a General Education Board fellowship, and Sylvia Medford, violinist, heard recently at Riverside Church . . . now studying under a violin virtuoso at NBC . . . accompanists will be Carol Blanton and Ruby Medford. . . .

Servicemen born in the month of March were given a Hawaiian Birthday party by the hostesses of the Harlem Defense Recreation Center . . . the girls wore colorful costumes, served fruit punch and little cakes . . . Edna Smith, Clarice Johnson and Marguerite Ivold wore native costumes and performed native dances.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 8, 1943

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PV Honors Woman Captain

Mme. Orlikova Is Ship Pilot, A True Symbol

Staff-captain Valentina Orlikova brought a stirring message to the people of Harlem Saturday when she stood in *PV's* office before its staff and guests and told them that the fight of Negroes toward freedom was one with the battle waged by brave men, women and children all over the world against the forces of fascism.

Madame Orlikova spoke as a fighting member of her country's armed forces and as a symbol of what the women of that country are doing to defend the homes they love, and the things in which they believe. She talked in her native tongue to the group of newsmen and other guests invited by *PV* to share the experience of meeting a woman who has been face to face with war. Although the content of her address was not understandable to her audience until it was translated by Jury Okov, secretary of the Soviet consulate, the spirit was unmistakable.

A LIVING SYMBOL

Her listeners seemed to catch a spark of strength and warmth from the Captain, who, though almost childishly small, gave a positive impression of forceful character blended with charm and beauty. She became doubly appealing when her interpreter said she had a two-year-old son whom she had not seen since she left him in territory now occupied by the enemy. Her bravery was explained when Okov said, "She had no fear for her child because she knows that the people will take care of him even if she should not return. There are no orphans in Russia."

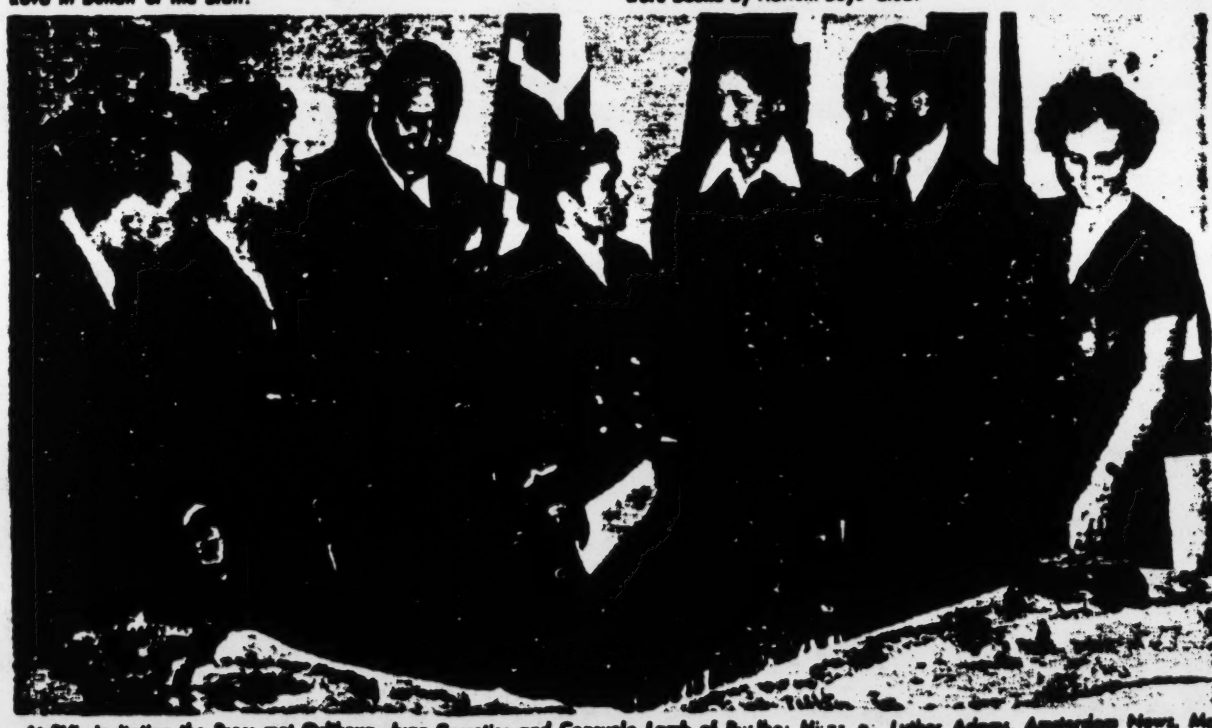
Madame Orlikova expressed gratitude to her hosts in behalf of all Soviet people—the 175 nationalities who, speaking as many languages, live in harmony and brotherhood under one flag. She was presented with bound volumes of the People's Voice by Max Yergan member of *PV's* board of directors. She received also an album of Paul Robeson's *Songs of Freedom* from *PV's* Newspaper Guild unit, and a bouquet of spring flowers from its management.

Ferdinand Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union (NMU) introduced Madame Orlikova, praising the heroic spirit of her people and welcoming her as a fellow seaman. Recently named honorary member of NMU, Staff-Captain Orlikova is a licensed marine engineer. She is a graduate of the Leningrad Institute of Water Transport Engineers and is married to a fellow marine engineer, Boris Sachkov, who is only 28 years old.

Valentina Orlikova tells PV staff and guests of the unity of the 185 races and national groups of the U.S.S.R. Members of WAVS listen intently.

Lynn Bell of PV's Advertising Dept. presents flowers to Madame Orlikova in behalf of the Staff.

Dr. Max Yergan, presents bound copies of PV to Orlikova. Papers were bound by Harlem Boys' Club.



At PV's invitation the Press met Orlikova. Juan Cervejer and Consuelo Lamb of Pu'ba: Hi--.o: Luther Adams, Amsterdam News, Max Yergan, PV, Orlikova, Mary Finger, New York Age, Al Duckett, Columnist and Beth M. Jone; of the Daily Worker.

b7c

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

[redacted]
100-42735

April 19, 1943

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Sp6 Rpa/mde 9/24/87

Director, FBI

RE: THE "PEOPLE'S VOICE"
(Colored weekly newspaper);
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are clippings of interest as taken from the April 10, 1943 issue of the "People's Voice". Similar clippings are being retained for the file in this case in the New York Office.

This issue criticizes compulsory labor draft stating that Negro manpower is going to waste. Reverend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr., S.J.R. severely criticizes the daily papers of New York and charges them with a "crime wave smear of Harlem". He states in his column, "The Soapbox", that the "courageous newspapers of New York like the 'Post', 'PM', and 'The Worker' are good enough reading for my money."

This office will continue to obtain clippings and furnish the Bureau with articles of interest as obtained from issues of this paper.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

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Enclosures

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Negro Killed, But White Farmer Not Tried for It

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A story of peonage, sadism and murder was unfolded here last week in the Federal Court as the government's case against James A. Hanson, a rice planter of Hanson, Ark., got underway. It was brought out that Hanson inflicted a series of abuses and injuries on his Negro tenants—especially Roosevelt Robinson, whom he prevented from joining the US Army; even if he did have to kill him to do it.

Hanson "fixed things" up with the proper "authorities" so that "his nigger" would be rejected. He was. But, when young Robinson persisted in pleading to be allowed to join the army, Hanson beat him and killed him

But wait! Hanson isn't being tried for murder. He's only facing the charge of breaking a two year probationary sentence by killing a Negro. If found guilty, he will face revocation of his two year probationary sentence which he received for a previous assault on a Negro.

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Burrows Witnesses Playing Hide-Seek

GULFPORT, Miss.—George Burrows, who fled Mississippi after shooting his way out of a group intent upon his lynching, is now being held in Hines county jail. No indictment against him has been returned due to an asserted physical inability of essential witnesses to attend the grand jury.

Burrows was returned to Mississippi early last month by Governor Dewey of New York on the personal pledge of Gov. Johnson that he would have a fair trial. Dewey's action was in response to an appeal by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel to act against the extradition of Burrows.

NO DRAFT CARD

Upon notification from the New York Police following a routine investigation in which Burrows was found not to be in possession of his draft card, a Mississippi sheriff had driven to New York in an automobile.

Questioning by the New York Police had revealed that in 1942, Burrows had been employed as a cook in the Edgewater Hotel, Gulfport, Mississippi, last April at the point of a gun he had been ordered into the basement and brutally beaten by 5 white men. During the beating the men repeatedly told him he would be lynched as soon as it was dark. He says he was not informed at the time for the reason of the beating or the threat of lynching, but in his fear and desperation to escape the lynching he fired a pistol and it is alleged that he wounded two of his would-be lynchers. Burrows ran into the woods where he hid for 4 days during which the Mississippi authorities hunted him with bloodhounds and posse. Burrows escaped to Cuba and later to New York.

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Seek Retrial For Soldiers In Murder

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Declaring that the U.S. district court did not have the jurisdiction to try the three Camp Claiborne soldiers sentenced to death here, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, argued this week before the U.S. circuit court of appeals that the federal government had not agreed to take jurisdiction over the land in which the alleged crime was committed.

The soldiers, Laurence Mitchell, John Bordenave and Richard B. Adams were convicted of criminal attack on a white woman last summer. The trial was in federal court. The only evidence that the government presented at the trial was the fact that the land was purchased by the U.S. in December, 1940, and was being used as a military reservation. There appears no federal statute establishing federal jurisdiction over this land.

SHOULD BE SAFEGUARDED

Marshall argued further that the men are under sentence of death and are entitled to the benefit of every safeguard offered by the law and should be tried in a court having jurisdiction over the crime.

NAACP lawyers were called into the case after the conviction to carry on the appeal. Since that time, the NAACP New Orleans branch has raised $1,000 to help in defense of this case.

Associated with Thurgood Marshall are A. P. Tureaud and Joseph A. Thornton of this city.

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4 Teen-Age Boys Beaten, Spit Upon; Detective Had Been Warned by Judge

By ELEW ELYN RAYSON

The evil results of one of the foulest and most persistent campaigns to break morale and destroy racial unity, by means of a daily press crime smear, directed at the world's largest Negro community, are being revealed today in the Children's Court. Four polite, intelligent, friendly Negro boys of high school age, were attacked by three police in an apartment hallway at 452 W 164 street (near Amsterdam ave.) and brutally kicked and beaten. At the police station a Southern-minded detective spat in their faces and told them that the next time they saw a white man, woman or boy, they should walk on the other side of the street.

JUSTICE BOLIN SPEAKS

Justice Jane Bolin, of the Domestic Relations Court, on hearing the gruesome details of the police abuse, told the detective she had warned him before about his behavior and said if the attorneys handling the case believed the boys' story they would be justified in taking the case to the Police Commissioner. Hope R. Stevens, for the National Negro Congress and Donald Crichton, for the NAACP acting as the boys' counsel, say they will present the case to the Commissioner.

According to testimony, the boys had gone to call for two other boys in the neighborhood and were waiting for them in the entrance hallway. One of them had a play gun. Two police and a plainclothesman entered the hallway with guns drawn. One officer swung with his club and struck the detective on his hand accidentally. The detective enraged, took Cecil Harris back under the stairway where he put his gun to the boy's head and told him he wanted him where his blood would not spill on the hallway. The other boys heard Cecil scream as he was kicked and beaten.

Two of the boys told how they were kicked in the stomach and the groin until they were sick with nausea. Then they were taken to the 30th precinct at 135rd street and Amsterdam where the detective further abused them, spit in their faces and trampled their hats under his feet. Steve Dubois was bailed out that night, March 18, and his case dismissed with that of his close friend, Wade. Cecil was paroled the following week by Justice Justice Wise Polier, daughter of Rabbi Wise. The other boy, Alonzo Green is being held for investigation.

GUN CAN'T SHOOT BULLETS

At the hearing the detective said the gun would fire a .35-calibre bullet. Attorney Stevens made him admit on cross examination that he had no such knowledge and that the gun lacked the necessary structure for such a feat.

Last Sunday night Dubois, Wade and Harris together with other boys of the Heights met with the idea of laying plans to open a "gym" in the neighborhood. The "gym" has been idle for a long time. They complain they have no place to play except the streets. Mrs. Dubois said she had been discouraged by the police from sending her boy down to the YMCA, when recently one of her son's friends had been beaten about the face by a policeman until his lips were swollen. The boys had gone to the "Y" together and one had been attacked.

Councilman Powell pointed out that the education budget had been cut seven million dollars thereby creating a worse condition, since this would mean cutting out more recreational facilities for directing youthful activities. He said there would be a hearing before the Board of Estimate this Thursday on the budget cut, and that people interested in the community should attend.

JUVENILE ACTS MADE CRIME

It was pointed out by Powell and other leaders that since most of the former idle and frustrated habitual criminals and first offenders are either in the army or enjoying work in defense plants, there is less for the police to do. The crime smear has caused an increase in the police force in Harlem. The result of all this is that acts of juvenile delinquency of yesterday, that would have been passed by with a mere reprimand or a threat from busy police, are gladly seized upon by police who have less to do and children are jammed into court. The press converts every item of childish disorder into a crime of mugging. Even principals of schools are sending cases to court they could well handle themselves.

DO THEY LOOK LIKE HOODLUMS?

These three clean-cut looking Harlem youngsters were recently beaten, spit upon and wrongfully thrown into jail by "over-ambitious" plainclothesman Carrel of the 30th Precinct. Left to right, Cecil Harris and Steven Dubois, were caught by the cameraman discussing plans to form a club that will endeavor to open a "gym" in their neighborhood, a gym that has been idle while they were forced to find recreation in the streets. THIS MUST STOP!—M. Smith photo

Judge Goldstein Resigns in Protest As Bar Association Rejects Negro

Honorable Jonas J. Goldstein, Judge of General Sessions, resigned from the American Bar Association when that body ignored the application of Assistant District Attorney Francis Rivers for membership, it was revealed this week.

Attorney Rivers, a Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University, graduate of Columbia University Law School, and a lieutenant in World War I, was proposed for membership by Judge Goldstein. Receiving no reply, the Judge pressed the application with repeated letters which were in turn ignored. He was finally informed that Rivers' application had not been rejected, but "happened" not to be acted upon.

In his letter of resignation, addressed to the bar, of which he had been a member for 20 years, Judge Goldstein stated "To be a member of a profession which bars Negroes from membership would be in essence to contribute to the perpetuating of bigotry. This I refused to do."

JOURNALISM?

The staunchly Republican *New York Herald Tribune*, in its Tuesday, April 6th issue, has made a great contribution to a rapidly growing movement of race hate and disunity, closely following a pattern established by Herr Goebels and his hate-mill, The Volkischer Beobachter. In a blaze of writing fury oddly reminiscent of America First, and the silk-hatted Liberty League, the Tribune Editors have deftly lifted from the police blotters, all crime stories in which Negroes play a part and printed them on one page (this page may in the future become affectionately known to Tribune readers as the Negro-crime-page.)

Naively ignoring the fact that the two desperadoes involved were boys aged 10 and 11, the *Tribune* gave the lead in its new crime wave, to a hair-raising bit of piracy, where trained dogs (all Negro) were used as preliminary muggers. According to the *Tribune*, these hardened criminals (aged 10 and 11) used "three stolen dogs" as accomplices in their foul felonies.

All other items on the page run the gamut of crime with gambling, kidnapping, and attempted rape sandwiched in between the columns of Walter Lippmann and Major George Fielding Eliot, the *Tribune's* eminent military expert. In dealing with the familiar "rape theme," the editors, pointedly neglected to label the "rapist" a white man.

Editorial Note.—Major George Fielding Eliot, in his military column, discusses phases of the war in the Pacific, where thousands of Negroes are fighting and dying. These same gallant Negro troops fighting in the steaming jungles of New Guinea and the Solomons would if living in Harlem, easily make the head-lines of the *Tribune's* Negro crime page.

The editors and staff of the People's Voice, recognizing in this unique handling of Negro crime a threat to Negroes and other minority groups everywhere, appeal to all of the Negro press and its readers to protest immediately.—OLLIE HARRINGTON.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sgt. Elvin G. Vaughan, of the 318 Headquarters and Air Base Squadron was recently promoted to the rank of staff sergeant at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Alabama. S/Sgt. Vaughan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Claudius Vaughan, 1307 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Truth Behind the 'Harlem Smear'!

MASS MEET PARTICIPANTS

Councilman Adam Powell, speaking to audience of 8,000 at Golden Gate demands action to restrain New York Dailies in Crime Smear Against Harlem.

Meet Reveals Anti-Negro Propaganda 'Cooked-Up'

Extra

A packed-to-capacity audience at Golden Gate Ballroom, Sunday, April 4, heard a series of speakers, briefly but forcefully, paint a verbal picture of the factors behind what was described as an organized attempt, national in scope, to discredit Negroes as decent, intelligent American citizens.

Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee; Manning Johnson of the Bartenders' Union (CIO); Dr. Max Yergan of the Council On African Affairs; Moran Weston of the Civil Liberties Department of the New York State Elks; Chester Hines Holland of the Domestic Workers' Union; Ben Davis, jr., and Adam Powell, jr., didn't pull any punches. They dealt with facts. They made every man and woman in that crowded auditorium realize the American Negro, in the next year, will face not only a fight to preserve his own birthright but a fight to keep fair-minded and liberal whites from being confused and misled by subtle but powerful anti-war, pro-fascist, defeatist and Ku Klux Klan forces.

HARLEM "SMEAR" TIES IN

The "smear" campaign carried on against Harlem by the daily press has been no accident, Manning Johnson stated:

"The *Daily News* has carried on a campaign of smearing—why? Because they see a powerful movement among us to assert ourselves!"

Holland of the Domestic Workers' Union, reaffirmed this and said there is only one way to fight it—unified, militant action!

"The one thing we have been lacking," he said, "is taking the initiative. It's not that we're not able; it's that we have failed to do it."

NEGRO IS THE TOUCHSTONE

Moran Weston of the State Elks, backed up the statement forcefully with: "The time has come for us to stop PROTESTING and TAKE ACTION. The moment has arrived for America to decide whether it is for a slave world or a free world—and the fate of the American Negro is the touchstone! A United people can never be defeated. That is the high resolve which must guide us from now on!"

Charles Collins of the Negro Labor Victory Committee scored with his finest speech of the afternoon.

Collins stated Harlem citizens must insist that "scientific police work based on enlightened police methods be instituted in the community."

FACTS ON "SMEARING"

Collins pointed out that the "smearing" of Harlem in the daily press is apparently part of a national movement to discredit Negroes, make them appear "subhuman and semi-civilized." It could be part of an attempt to make the urban centers unattractive to Negroes in order to freeze cheap farm labor in the South.

"But we must not confuse these attacks with war aims," he said. "These attacks come as the result of a rising militancy among Negroes.

MUST NOT STEP BACK

Collins concluded with a word of warning to FDR. "We say to you, Mr. President, that you have not yet learned there is no appeasing of the appeasers. Every step backward you take is a step forward for these forces that are trying to separate the American people!"

Dr. Max Yergan, quietly and sensibly said: "Whenever there is a desire to do something to an individual or a race, those who are out to "get" him start with "smearing the individual or race. Even as far back as Jesus Christ, this technique was used. This has happened right down thru history. Hitler has done it with the Jews. Mussolini did it in Africa when he justified invasion with the excuse he was taking 'culture to the savages.'"

"This smear campaign began before Pearl Harbor, then it disappeared for awhile, but now pro-fascist forces have recovered their breath, and they're at it again. They're trying to separate Negroes from whites; Negro labor from white labor; Negro churches from white churches, so that Americans will be a dis-united people. We must understand all of these things!"

Adam Powell, jr., just back from an 8,000 mile cross-continental tour, stated pertinently:

"The Negro has gotten out of hand. That's why they're trying to smear us!"

"Every progressive from the beginning of the world has been called a "radical!" Abraham Lincoln was called a radical.

BATTLE AT HOME

Powell urged every Negro citizen of Harlem to become aware of his new responsibility. "No crime smear can make the Negro take it! This war is getting a little bit too big for some people, but Negroes aren't in it to come back to the same kind of country they left!"

Ben Davis, jr. said: "We are all hot and bothered about this situation, but we ought to find out why it happens and remedy the cause.

Davis emphasized: "The forces behind this type of thing are forces who mean the whole nation no good! They're prosecuting us because we're going forward—NOT BACKWARD!"

Bi-Racial Unity—Sure! But Not in This House

By S. W. GARLINGTON

A group of white tenants in Harlem wants to live with Negroes, but they can't . . . that is, not for long. Until last month their living quarters was an "exclusive white house." Now it is open to Negroes and they will have to vacate the premises. But do they have to move?

White residents at 270 St. Nicholas ave. were informed March 19 that Brunsett, Inc., 209 W 125 st., was the new owner, and that it was the intention of the agency "to rent, and to offer for rent, all available apartments to Negro tenants.

The house literally "went wild" with confusing, distorted and exciting conversations. Several asked to have their leases broken and rushed out. But several decided to stay—if they could.

Last Sunday a group of tenants met and discussed their plight. According to info gathered from 20-odd families represented, the following is the case in brief:

- they are being forced out against their wish;
- new (Negro) tenants are paying an average of $10 more for apartments, as fast as they move in;
- they cannot have leases renewed;
- the agency will gladly break a lease to help rush them out;
- they believe Negroes are admitted not because they are really wanted, but to collect higher rents—which the agency cannot do with the present white tenants, due to an OPA agreement;
- they wish to live with Negroes and help break down the false impression that Negroes and whites cannot live together in accord;
- they do not believe anti-Negro rumors running around the house, believed to be used to excite them into breaking leases, and
- they wish to stop the fleeing from the house before real harm is done.

THE AGENCY'S STORY

Brunsett, Inc., which acquired the comparatively new building at Hancock Square which faces Sydenham hospital, was contacted in reference to the situation at 270. It was verified by Wilfred Brunder, president of the firm, that he was making the house a "Negro house," and that since it was once open only to whites, he thinks it's just as fair to turn the tables and refuse white tenants. For that reason he will not renew any of the current leases, but will gladly break 'em.

Asked whether or not he was going up on rents for newcomers. He said "Yes," but went into a long explanation of "equalization of rentals" to make or give "reasons" for such a move.

At the meeting Sunday it was alleged by several that Brunder informed whites that "it would be hazardous for whites to live with Negroes." Brunder assured the writer that "no words has passed from my lips which could reflect on the Negro race."

The house at 20 St. Nicholas is not the only one to turn "Negro." Even the old La Guardia House on Fifth ave now solicits Negro tenants. Why? Can this be our greater share in democracy?

The move by the Brunsett firm is not new—such has been going on. Neither is it correct to approach to our problem. There are many houses in Harlem, Greater NYC, other cities, and even in federal projects, where Negroes and whites live together. Come to think of it, one can jimcro white folks, too. Don't we have municipal, state and federal laws against jimcro? I wonder!

Oscar Chapman Heads FEPC; Sets Up Rules

Special

WASHINGTON—Oscar L. Chapman, assistant secretary of the interior since 1933, has been chosen by the President for chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Chapman has set the following conditions under which he will function: complete independence of Paul V. McNutt's War Manpower Commission, of which the FEPC is now a subordinate agency; adequate powers, budget and staff to make good the President's executive order against discrimination (8802), and rescheduling the public hearings into railroad discrimination which were cancelled, as well as of hearings on the Southwest anti-Mexican discrimination which were "bushed up" by the State Department last

Chapman is a protege of the late liberal Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, the author of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill, which was filibustered into oblivion eight years ago. He also arranged the Marian Anderson concert in Washington in 1939 at the Lincoln Memorial after the DAR had jimcro-ed the great contralto.

SOAPBOX · · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

THE GREAT outpouring of Harlem's citizens Sunday afternoon was one of the healthiest signs that the New Negro is getting stronger. It was always easy to corral the masses and press forward with unity and militancy when there wasn't a two-bit in one's jeans, war ribs and grits in one's belly. On the other hand, it has always been difficult to get excited when one's belly is full and his jeans are stuffed.

Nearly all over America, the black worker is beginning to share in this war-time prosperity but despite his fuller belly he hasn't lost the bitter memories of the thirties. He is marching today with increasing unity. This I have noticed all over America. It was a pleasure to come home to Harlem Town and see that we, too, are in step with the tempo of this rising tide of black Democracy.

Thousands of people voted Sunday afternoon to boycott the *News, Mirror, Journal American,* and *World Telegram* until they change their policy of "Crime Wave Smear of Harlem." Conferences are being arranged now with the publishers and owners of all the papers of New York.

It was also agreed that a delegation wait on the Governor of New York State to find out why he sent George Burrows back to *Mississippi.* Everyone knows that he was wrong. He has even gone so far as to state that he did it with the approval of the NAACP, and the Police Department of New York. They, of course, have denied these statements.

If we can not by legislation or reason convert the downtown press of New York from the error of their ways, then our course is very clearly defined—

● WE MUST PICKET EVERY NEWSSTAND IN HARLEM, NEGRO AND WHITE, PLACING ON THE BLACK LIST EACH PAPER THAT CONTINUES TO DEFAME THE NEGRO. WE MUST PLAN TO EXTEND THIS PICKET LINE TO OTHER BOROUGHS AND TO THE MAIN DOWNTOWN CROSSROADS. Here we will receive help from other minorities and labor, both of whom have been victimized by the press of New York.

● WE MUST PICKET ALL ADVERTISERS IN HARLEM WHO ADVERTISE IN THE DOWNTOWN PRESS. We must extend this boycott to include downtown advertisers as well.

In the meantime the courageous newspapers of New York like the *Post, P.M.* and the Worker are good enough reading for my money. Maybe some day we will be able to put out a daily *People's Voice* for the four hundred sixty-eight thousand Negro people and the hundreds of thousands of intelligent whites of this city.

In the meantime, Warren H. Brown, PhD ought to do an article entitled "Negro Warns the White Press."

Seek 100,000 Names For FEPC Petition

The National Negro Congress announced last week the launching of a two-week campaign to obtain 100,000 signatures on petitions calling for the restoration of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Petitions are being sent to all of the International unions in America, to all councils of the National Negro Congress, and petition booths are being set up for the campaign.

The petition addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, The White House, Washington, D. C., reads: "We, the undersigned, petition you to reestablish the Committee on Fair Employment Practice and direct the immediate resumption of the postponed Railroad hearings in the spirit of your statement of February 6th, that the Committee has "done an excellent piece of work, placing workers in war jobs." This objective can best be realized, we believe, by restoring the F.E.P.C. as an independent agency within the Executive Department, and by vesting the Committee with adequate funds and power of enforcement. The continuation of the F.E.P.C. as an effective instrument against discrimination in industry and government is essential to hasten our common victory."

Senate Committee Hears Walter White:

Why Compulsory Labor Draft When Negro Manpower Is Going to Waste—Shackled by American Jimcro!

WASHINGTON—In plain and unmistakable language, Walter White, NAACP secretary, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee last week that Congress should turn its attention to racial discriminations which are preventing maximum use of available manpower before considering compulsory assignment of workers to war industry. He was testifying against the Austin-Wadsworth bill which provides for "the successful prosecution of the war through a system of civil selective war service."

In referring to local transportation situation, White cited inability of Negroes to get jobs as streetcar and bus operators. He said the Capital Transit Co. has "half-heartedly" agreed to employ Negroes, but he charged that white operators refused to give practical experience to a Negro who was accepted.

FALSE ASSUMPTION

White pointed out that the bill is based on a false assumption, for there still exists a huge reservoir of voluntary men and womanpower which has not yet been utilized because of racial prejudice. He cited the bill's failure to compel employers to accept all workers who volunteer or are drafted regardless of the worker's race or color as one of its most glaring faults. White added that the bill contains no adequate safeguards to protect workers from arbitrary action by employers or local draft boards.

OTHERS PROTEST BILL

Morris Milhram, national secretary of the Worker's Defense League, also complained of racial discrimination in essential industries in opposing the Austin-Wadsworth Bill, and accused War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt of "lack of courage" in dealing with these issues.

Supplementing White's testimony, Charles H. Houston of the National Non-Partisan Council also favored continuation of the voluntary approach to the manpower problem. As a veteran of the last war, he said that, so far as theory is concerned, he favors equalization of burdens, but "laws are not self-enforcing," so his reason for opposing a compulsory law is that "we have no assurance the Federal Government would carry it out impartially."

Edgar G. Brown of the National Negro Council said he favored bringing to Congress, rather than Government departments, the problems of the Negro. He said he appeared against the bill several weeks ago only because it lacked protective clauses against discrimination. Whenever this is done, the Negro will give it full support, said Brown.

White pointed out that under the bill "10,000 white workers could be drafted and transferred to a southern community even tho there were already present there 10,000 Negroes capable of fulfilling the job. A prejudiced draft board, at the behest of a prejudiced employer who refused to hire available Negro labor could then order 10,000 Negro workers to pick cotton tho they possessed the skills to work in industry."

At this point Senator Austin, (R, Vermont), co-author of the bill, asked the speaker if it would meet his objections to insert in the measure a requirement that workers would have to be selected without regard to race or color for assignment to war industries. White said that would strengthen the bill

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

White, citing the deplorable treatment of Negro soldiers in the South, argued, "even with ample laws on the statute books, the federal government has failed to protect the Negro from intimidation, coercion and abuse while he is theoretically unfettered and free.

"What can be the prospect for conscripted domestic, agricultural, industrial, and defense workers living in the South and faced with compulsory service legislation which in most instances will be nothing less than government approved peonage?

"What chance would a qualified Negro machinist living in Mississippi have if he appealed the decision of his draft board denying his application to go to Detroit to work in an airplane factory when such board had previously classified him to work on a common field hand? I believe the answer is obvious."

President of Liberia Planning Visit to US

MIAMI, Fla.—Edwin Barclay, President of Liberia, will come to the USA soon to return the visit President Roosevelt made during the Casablanca trip.

Frederick Hibbard, Counsellor to the Liberian Legation, revealed this info to the press here, shortly

Seaboard Conference to Feature International, Local Speakers

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, will be among the featured speakers at the mass meeting to be held in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Sunday, April 11, at 4 p.m., which will climax the Eastern Seaboard Conference on the *Problems of the War and the Negro People* being called by the National Negro Congress for April 10 and 11.

Responses from the seaboard indicate that a thousand delegates will assemble at the conference. Speakers at the Saturday session on *Manpower*, which will include discussion of full utilization of Negroes in industry through the re-establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, will be Edward Lawson of the FEPC; Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime Union, and Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, executive secretary of the National Association for Colored Graduate Nurses.

CHINA AND INDIA PARTICIPATE

One of the highlights of the conference will be the session *"A People's Victory—a People's Peace"* at which Kumar Goshal, noted Indian author and lecturer and Liu-Liang Mo, Chinese YMCA leader, will lead the discussion on the *Colonial Peoples in the War*.

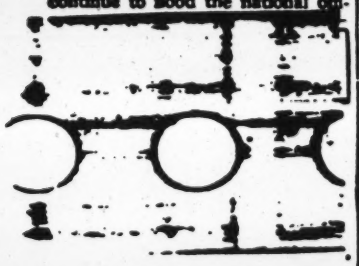
A panel on *War Time Living Standards* will form an integral part of the conference sessions and will be addressed by Mrs. Estelle Massey Riddle of the National Nursing Council for War Service, Professor Doxey A. Wilkerson, Professor of Education at Howard University, and Edward S. Lewis, executive secretary of the New York Urban League.

Saturday night will be devoted to an evening of cultural entertainment at which Kenneth Spencer, who has just returned from Hollywood, will be the guest artist.

Sunday's session will include Special Church Services and the adoption of an action program through which the work of the conference will be continued.

ENDORSEMENTS POUR IN

Endorsements of the conference continue to flood the national offices of the Congress at 307 Lenox Ave. Included in the list are outstanding trade unions, both CIO and AFL: the Industrial Union Councils of Greater New York, Hartford, Connecticut, Washington, D.C., and Tidewater, Virginia. Other groups who have endorsed the conference are Hampton Institute, the Howard University Teachers' Union, the Holy Trinity Baptist Church of Brooklyn and Salem Methodist Church of New York City, and the Congress of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations, New York. Among prominent individuals sponsoring the conference are Professor Sterling A. Brown, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack and Acting-President R. O'Hara Lanier.



Local Editor Killed In Fall Under Train

MOUNT VERNON, NY.—Samuel L. Jackson, co-editor of *Jackson's International Almanac*, and editor of *The Vanguard* was killed here Thursday afternoon when he ran for a departing train at the New York Central railroad station, missed the steps and fell under the wheels of the moving train.

Jackson, who was 58, lived at 70 Macombs Place, New York City. He is survived by his widow and three stepchildren.

Kill Anti-Labor Bills in Nine More States

The fascist Christian American anti-labor drive must defeat in nine more states where the legislatures adjourned after killing virtually all repressive bills.

In six states—Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Inconsistent pressure by organized Iowa and North Dakota—strong, labor succeeded in defeating all legislation aimed at unionizing unions.

Oklahoma, Tennessee, Iowa, and North Dakota joined the Missouri and North Carolina legislatures in burying the so-called anti-violence bill, favored by Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel and the Christian Americans.

A setback for labor occurred in South Dakota, where the legislature passed a bill curbing picketing at agricultural establishments.

Early Diagnosis

Early diagnosis of tuberculosis, plus prompt treatment under competent medical supervision, speeds recovery and checks the spread of the disease.

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ON THE
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2-Day Session
Saturday and Sunday, April 10—11, 1943
AT
ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH
138TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE
Victory Mass Meeting
Hear:
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JACK JOHNSONS WON'T BE EVICTED

LOS ANGELES—Jack Johnson, 65-year-old former world's heavyweight champion and his wife, won't be evicted from their home here because they are protected by war-time OPA regulations.

Johnson's landlady, Mary Eastland sought to have them thrown out, but Judge Robert Clifton told her Friday that: "Before the war you could have ordered them out at any time, but under present OPA rental rules, there are very few causes for evicting tenants!"

Judge Clifton said also that he didn't consider the woman had acted in "good faith" because first she asked the Johnson's to move for "racial reasons," then said she wanted the house for herself.

Suspended Subway Cop Whines 'Self Defense'

Witnesses for Patrolman Rayfield Jacobson, subway cop accused of beating 15-year-old Ethelen Barnett in the 207 st subway station on March 15, attempted to establish a "self defense" alibi for the policeman when they testified at a Board of Transportation hearing Monday. The hearing was held in Room 609 at 250 Hudson st.

Two transportation commissioners, Frank X. Sullivan and George Keegan, heard testimony from Jacobson, Dr. Arthur Boylan, principal of George Washington High School; Ethelen and ten of her schoolmates. Two subway employes who witnessed the scene, a subway police sergeant, and two members of the city police force also gave evidence.

WANTS MEMORANDUM

At the hearing's end, Cadell asked 48 hours grace to prepare a memorandum on the subject, "Whether or not a police officer may take a child into custody without formal arrest or charging criminal offense." The Board granted his request, stating that the memorandum must be in its hands before 5 P. M. on Wednesday.

Final decision of the Board will be reserved until all the evidence has been reviewed, but an announcement is expected within ten days. Question to be decided is: Will Jacobson be reinstated to the subway force or permanently suspended?"

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AMAZING VALUE!
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Marquisette Curtains
Bright, crispy marquisette

Powell Asks Censorship Of Pictures

If present plans drawn up by Councilman Adam Powell, jr. work out, the motion picture industry will have a censorship board like the Catholic League of Decency, a board composed of key Negroes in key sections of the country to pass on all pictures with Negroes in their casts.

While Powell was on the west coast recently, he had a conference with the executive vice-president of the Motion Pictures Producers' Association of America, and the public relations director of the group, to discuss the idea of setting up such a censorship board to pass on all pictures featuring or starring Negroes in order to eliminate the "uncle tom" roles now prevalent in the industry as far as Negro actors and actresses are concerned.

WILL HAVE TO ACT

Powell states that if something concrete isn't done towards eliminating the problem, Negroes will be forced to set up their own "censorship board," controlled by pressure from outstanding racial civic and social organizations.

The conference lasted for two hours. After it was over, Powell went to Twentieth-Century-Fox where he conferred with Public Relations Director Harry Brand, Director Ernest Lubitsch, actress Joan Fontaine, and Orson Welles.

Powell, back in New York said: "We're not kidding about this thing."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 10, 1943

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The Worry Wart

The NYTimes keeps worrying about whether the Soviets will let the US tell them what their nation's borders should be.

We wonder what the Times would have to say if Pravda started worrying about whether the US would let the Soviet Union tell us what the US border should be.—TE.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 10, 1943

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Canada Lee Speaker Bklyn Youth Council

On Sunday April 11, 1943, the Brooklyn Youth Council of the NAACP, will hold their regular meeting at the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Lafayette Avenue, between Classon and Bedford [illegible]

The guest speaker will be Canada Lee, well known stage actor.

Mr. Lee will speak on the topic of "The Negro and the Theatre." Mr. Lee's subject is well in line with the Council's program to foster educational activities in regard to Negro History and Culture. The Council is very fortunate in securing such an outstanding theatre personality to bring this phase of Negro Culture to the Brooklyn Community.

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April 10, 1943

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NEW PVER WILL TOIL IN BRONX

By way of keeping you abreast of what's going on in YOUR newspaper, this is to advise you that in an effort to perk up and "tighten up" a bit we've taken in a few new members to our rather closely knit little family. All of this comes under the board head of "expansion" . . . Among the more interesting of these new "relatives" in the *PV* family is our new Bronx "Cousin," Barrington Dunbar. Now that may be a trifle misleading; what we're aiming to tell you is that *PV's* new representative in the Bronx community is one Barrington Dunbar, who happens to be a virtual shark in the business of cooperative effort and community activities . . . Born in British Guiana, Dunbar has been almost completely educated in New York, at George Washington High, City College and Columbia where he took his M.A. in social sciences. He'll soon be "Dr." Dunbar, as he's only thirty points away from his doctorate. Personable though he is, our Barrington has always been a serious minded kind of guy, whose major interests are and have been interracial cultural activities. It was this same fellow, who managed the highly successful cooperative in the village a year or so back. He is a progressive thinker but doesn't think that a serious social revolution will solve the problem of present day social ills. The Bronx? He feels that he and the *VOICE* can do a real service job in that community.

DUNBAR

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 10, 1943

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LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

WE CANNOT beat Jimmo by sitting idly by and mourning its existence. We must take constant and vigorous measures to explain its meaning and its evils.

An example of the way to fight discrimination is before me now. It is a new pamphlet published by my union, the National Maritime Union, called "The N. M. U. Fights Jim Crow."

TOO FEW HAVE DONE IT

This pamphlet explains how we do it. Because too few organizations have done enough to combat this evil, I should like to discuss part of this pamphlet in this week's column.

We in the N.M.U. agree with the observation that "labor with a white skin can never be free while labor with a black skin is branded."

We learned the truth of this axiom on the picket line when we were carrying on the struggle to organize; we have learned it over and over again since.

We won't ever forget it for the simple reason that the shipowners won't let us. They give us ample opportunity to drive the lesson home with their persistent efforts to discriminate against our Negro members. We make the most of these opportunities. We show how these attempts are efforts to create disunity in our ranks.

HAVE PROVEN THEMSELVES

About 10 per cent of the N.M.U. membership is Negro. They are brave seamen. They have been torpedoed many times. They have spent many weeks adrift in open boats and rafts. When rescued, they have gone back to sea soon as they were able.

One of our members is Harold Harper—a Negro. He has been torpedoed six times in two wars. He speaks twelve languages. He reads and writes eight of them fluently. His wife and child were killed in the Japanese earthquake of 1923. His mother and a son were killed by the Nazis during the London blitz in 1940. Despite his losses and experiences at sea, he has shipped out again. His is the spirit of our Negro members. Their bravery has been proved in action.

When, on last Maritime Day in New York, Mayor LaGuardia awarded medals for heroism at sea to 13 N.M.U. members, four were Negroes.

I do not cite these facts or cases merely because they show the contribution our people are making to win this war. I cite them because they prove to our members that our Negro brothers are as capable, brave and heroic as any one who sails the ships. And by contact with them, our members know this is so.

Take this case, for example:

REFUSED VITAL REPLACEMENTS

Some months ago, the master of a ship refused to accept three replacements we had sent him because they were Negro. For six days this dispute was argued. Finally the ship sailed with the three men. This incident is mentioned for two unusual facts.

The union hall was located in Texas City. And the crew members, who signed a statement saying they had no objections to sailing with colored members in our all-out effort to win the war against fascism, were seamen coming from Southern states!

This fact has greater significance for outsiders than it has for us in the N.M.U. because we know what prompted the action of these Southerners.

It was this kind of education that caused our members to mobilize to obtain a Captain's berth for Hugh Mulzac. The fine work he is doing as Master of the SS Booker T. Washington has been spread around the world.

For our efforts in his behalf and for our uncompromising stand against racial discrimination in the employment of our members we were recently cited by a nationwide poll conducted by the Schomburg collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library.

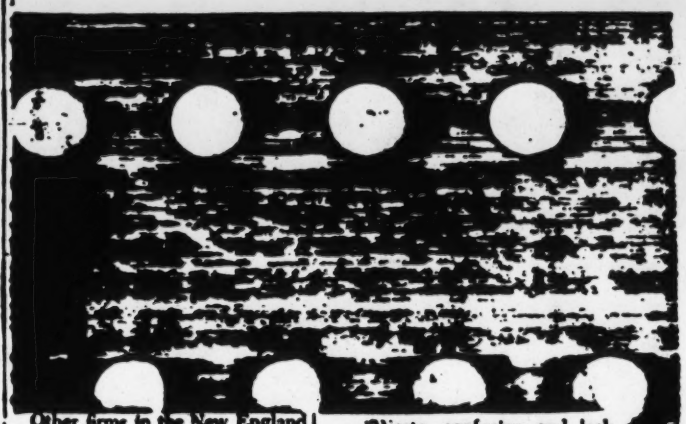
ONE OF SIX

We are proud of that citation which made us one of six groups in the entire nation so honored.

But we are not desirous of being in so small a group. We would like to see that citation given to more and more groups annually.

I would urge every member of every kind of organization to meet the issue of discrimination head on. We can win the war by making it a real people's war.

Copies of our pamphlets are available without charge at the N.M.U. Write for it.



Other firms in the New England area which have carried out commitments to the FEPC to hire Negro workers include:

Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Bridgeport—Has hired more than 60 Negro workers as stock clerks, foundry workers, electricians' helpers, chippers and others.

Ward Leonard Electric Company, Mount Vernon—Has hired more than 100 Negro workers as assemblers and machine operators.

Welsh-Keiser Shipbuilding Company, Providence, R. I.—Has hired more than 250 Negro workers as welders, riggers, warehousemen, maintenance mechanics, chippers, drillers, riveters, steam fitters, carpenters, and shipfitters.

North and Judd Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn.—Has hired more than 100 Negro workers as molders, machine operators, press operators, bench inspectors and laborers.

"Waste, confusion and lack of efficient use of our available shipping," President Philip Murray of the CIO in a statement on the overseas shipping in California.

The statement was prepared by Murray and four maritime unions affiliated to the CIO; National

300 More Boro Youths Inducted Into Service

Over 300 Brooklyn youths were inducted into the armed services last Saturday morning from the Brevoort Theatre. Appropriate services were held with relatives and neighbors in attendance.

Samuel B. Roachford, of Local Board 205, was in charge of the induction.

DELEGATION WIRES DEWEY

Telegram sent to Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Albany, New York Night Letter:

Six thousand people packed and jammed the largest auditorium in Harlem Monday afternoon at 4 to protest the extradition of George Bustow.

It was unanimously agreed by all to request that you receive a delegation composed of representative citizens of our community as soon as possible to confer in full concerning this situation.

Awaiting your immediate reply.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Chairman of People's Committee
132 West 138th Street.

India's Food, Clothing Problems Basic, But Not Due to Rationing

By KUMAR GOSHAL

Special

The basic problem of India is the fundamental one of food, clothing and shelter. It should be obvious that, to build effective resistance against Japan, the people have to have at least a basic minimum stake in life.

A more vigorous diet, raising of the standard of literacy, and, above all, arming the people with the minimum tools of warfare are the urgent needs of the day. And these changes can be accomplished only by a National government, responsible to the people.

This war is called *A people's war, A war for national liberation.* Even inveterate Tories have admitted that India should have self-government — but, *after* the war. Why not now? The answer is: if British power is eliminated now, the country, which is supposed to be completely disunited, will be a field of bloody civil war.

Kumar Goshal

CIVIL WAR MYTH

Especially a civil war between the Hindus and Moslems. How much truth is there in this assertion? The Moslems number about 80 million. The majority of the Moslems were originally of Hindu stock. Herbert Mathews wrote in the *Times* recently that British officials themselves admitted to him that in the villages, where most of the people live, there is no Hindu-Moslem problem.

The Hindu-Moslem problem exists in India only where the British government has the power of patronage, to pit the Hindu against the Moslem. It is a political problem, the result of the policy of "divide and rule," not a religious problem. It can be solved only by a coalition national government, mobilizing the country for defense of the motherland against a common enemy, Japan.

EXTRAORDINARY UNITY

Gandhi's fast produced extraordinary unity in India. Leaders of all shades of political opinion—liberals, conservatives, radicals, Hindus and Moslems—demanded his unconditional release. Three of the Viceroy's hand-picked "advisers" resigned in protest against the government's adamant stand. All parties in India, major and minor, demanded the freedom of India.

True enough, there are minor differences of opinion as to the structure of the final government. The British say they cannot do anything until all parties agree completely; yet they keep the leaders in jail and prevent their getting together to come to a solution acceptable to all!

The gag about civil war in India without the benevolent protection of British imperialism is an old one. It was used even in the American Revolution. Burnaby, who traveled in the American colonies in 1759 and 1760, wrote: "Fire and water are no more heterogeneous than the different colonies in North America. . . Such is the difference of character, of manners, of religion, of interest, that I think . . . were they left to themselves, there would soon be a civil war from one end of the continent to the other: while the Indians and Negroes would with better reason impatiently watch the opportunity of exterminating them altogether."

Otis, the well-known patriot, wrote in 1765: "Were these colonies left to themselves tomorrow America would be a mere shambles of blood and confusion." Interested parties have always given such excuses.

• • •

INSIDE INFO COMING! IN 'PV' NEXT WEEK

What do Indian leaders think of pacifism? Has Britain a real reason to fear Chandi? How much do conditions in India differ from those in China? In USA?

Next week Kumar Goshal, Indian author and lecturer, answers these questions in *PV* on this page.

Mrs. FDR, Other Leaders Aid 'Write-to-Russia'

Plans for a "Write to Russia" campaign which will deliver 5,000,000 letters of friendship from Americans to individual citizens of the Soviet Union in connection with an international observance of June 22, when the Soviet Union will enter its third year of war, were announced Saturday by Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc.

A special committee being organized to direct the "Write to Russia" campaign includes Wendell Willkie; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; the Rt. Rev. William Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York; Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Co.; Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines, Inc.; President William Green of the AFL, President Philip Murray of the CIO; A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union; Owen D. Young, director of General Electric Corp., and Stanton Griffis, chairman of the finance committee of Paramount Pictures, Inc., who recently returned from a trip to Finland as a special American diplomatic envoy.

The committee will be expanded, Carter said.

'No Change of Heart' In Imprisoned Gandhi

NEW DELHI, India—A group of non-party leaders headed by Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari was refused the right of seeing the imprisoned Mohandas K. Gandhi last week. The visit was to have been a prelude to peace negotiations between the Congress party and the government, but the viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow didn't believe such was possible.

The Viceroy said he had detected "no change of heart in Gandhi" since last August, when the Congress leader was confined to the Aga Khan's palace at Poona after endorsing a party resolution calling for a civil disobedience campaign against British rule.

Shaw's 'Miss Victory'

RALEIGH, NC — Representing North Carolina, Miss Vivian E. Chavis, Shaw University junior from Oxford, was named winner in the Shaw University Victory State contest to raise funds for the World Student Service Fund and was crowned "Miss Victory" at a banquet held Saturday, March 27.

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United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

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[redacted]
100-42735

April 20, 1943

Director, FBI

[redacted] b7c

Re: "PEOPLE'S VOICE"
WEEKLY NEGRO NEWSPAPER
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith are clippings from the above captioned newspaper as obtained from the issue dated March 20, 1943.

Identical clippings are being retained for the file on this case in the New York Field Office.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

52 MAY 22 1943

C.I.F

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

A FEW days ago the *Saturday Evening Post* published an article by one Sam Jones, Governor of Louisiana. The very name sounds like a Gilbert and Sullivan Opera —SAM JONES OF LOUISIANA. The article also sounds like one. Brother Jones belongs to that small and slowly vanishing school of American Fascists! He can't last. He won't be around long.

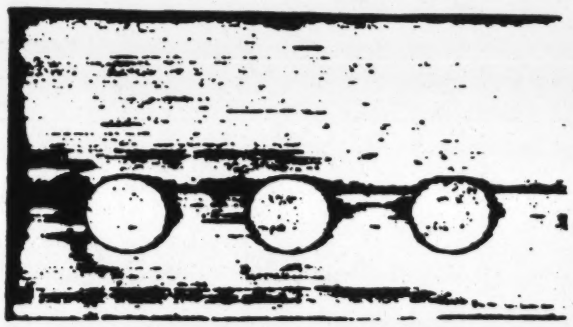
In this article Brother Jones goes ahead to state that if white soldiers thought that they were fighting for a world of equality of Negro people they would give up the war and come home. Well Brother, they might as well give up the war and come home because that's what they are fighting for. It may not come to pass in this phase of this conflict but it is going to come to pass. The Negro people, the people of China, the blood drained peasants of Russia aren't going to allow any other type of victory to come to pass in this world. They are going to have a world of equality whether or not you like it Brother Jones, you or any of your southern Fascist friends or any of your bigoted southern soldiers.

The most ridiculous thing in Sam Jones' statement is that a few years ago he went to the University of Louisiana and the budget was one hundred thousand dollars. Today Negroes go to the Negro State University of Louisiana (Dillard U.) and its budget is three hundred thousand dollars. Therefore, says he, in one generation, the Negro with thousands of years of lack of culture and historical background is going to school at the expense of the state in payments of three times that which was spent on white boys a generation ago. And so what?

There's no difference between a black boy from Louisiana or a white boy. They are all the same. Given equal talent and equal opportunity we can match you fist for fist, toe for toe, brain for brain, heart for heart and soul for soul. When you come into the ring a bigot and an intolerant like you are, Sam Jones, we've got you licked before you start. We are better men than you are any day. The only person who is an equal in this world of ours is a person who approaches the problems and crisis and challenges of life and expresses the view of a tolerant attitude. That you haven't done!

The Saturday Evening Post, more and more, is showing its true colors. In fact all the people who are on the border line are showing their true colors. It is well that they are doing so for they haven't got many more years in this world. When the new world comes there is no place in it for Sam Jones or *Saturday Evening Post*, or Louisiana crackers.

SO LONG BROTHER. WE ARE GLAD THAT YOU ARE DEAD YOU RASCAL YOU.



PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 20, 1943

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Subway Policeman Beats Student Then Locks Her In Washroom

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM AND YVONNE GREGORY

March 15th saw the beginning of one of the worst smear campaigns against Harlem the New York daily white press [illegible]. While [illegible] headlines on Harlem muggings, killings, [illegible], night attacks, and demands upon the Mayor to act, vied for front-page prominence with war news, the big dailies completely ignored one of the worst crimes against public morals.

They ignored it only because the victim was a Negro high school girl, and the accused was a white subway policeman. They could not have ignored it because the assault was committed in a subway station, and in the presence of hundreds of white school children. Yet not a word of the story appeared in the white press of how the girl was struck by a policeman, dragged in to the men's toilet at 207th st. station, and confined while her school mates clamored and milled about outside.

Fifteen year old Ethelen Burnett is a sophomore at George Washington Annex high school, 212 st. near Broadway. Monday afternoon she entered the 211th st. side of the 207th st. Independent station, paid her nickel, passed through the turnstile, and paused inside the gate.

A subway cop told her to move on. She told him she had to get her books on top of the turnstile. He barked another rough order to move on. When she seemed to go about it too slowly he slapped her. Ethelen kicked him in self defense. A crowd of 150 fellow students, all on their way home, saw the incident.

TRIED TO OPEN DOOR

They saw the cop grab Ethelen Burnett by the hair, drag her for thirty yards to the MEN'S TOILET, force her inside and close the door. Four of those students came to PV's office and told the story. They had been part of the wild confusion that resulted from the cop's brutal treatment of a fifteen year old girl. The girls are Lucille Edmonds, Norma Smith, Alice Aran, and Audrey Francis.

They stated that the cop closed the door and that they could hear Ethelen screaming inside. The mob of students tried to force the door open and the cop struck at several of them. He used language that would burn this paper. He threatened to push anyone else in the men's toilet who tried to interfere.

Harriette Jacobsen, white student in the crowd, was unable to bear the sound of Ethelen's screams longer. She called the nearest police station (34th precinct, 180 Wadsworth ave.) and reported that a girl was being beaten in the subway station. Several minutes later a squad of policemen arrived on the scene.

They shouldered their way through the mob, entered the Men's Toilet, remained inside briefly, and then came to the door and asked who had made the phone call. Harriett said that she had done it, and for her immediate response was rewarded by being snatched into the room.

CLASSMATES BRING NEWS

Several more minutes passed and the entire group came out into the station. Ethelen was still crying and the girls said there was blood on her face, her hair was on ends, and her clothing was rumpled. When several students asked the policemen where they were taking Ethelen and Harriette, they were told it was not their business.

Ethelen's parents did not know what had happened to their youngest child until two classmates, Laura Mathews and Berthel Cobely, came to their home later in the afternoon. The Burnetts live at 471 W 143rd st. and operate a rooming house at 328 St. Nicholas ave. They were at the rooming house when they heard the story.

The father, Edward Burnett left for the precinct station immediately. As he was on his way there, Ethelen was returning home. She told her mother, May Burnett, what had happened and Mrs. Burnett said later that the child seemed subdued and unusually quiet. Later on in the evening she asked her to make up the beds in several rooms upstairs. Ethelen said that her throat hurt and Mrs. Burnett thought she might have a cold. The girl said "No, it hurts where that cop was holding me."

Ethelen attended school on Tuesday. PV went to the school in an attempt to locate the girl, and was told by school authorities that it was against regulations to say whether or not a person was in the building. It was said that the Board of Education did not allow such information to be released.

Ethelen's parents, her two brothers and her sister, are hurt, bewildered and just plain mad that such a thing should have happened to her. This is her first term at George Washington Annex, and she must continue to use the same subway going to and from school.

Negro Boy Killed by Hoodlums; Police Round-Up Kid Gangsters

Allen Parris, of 82 East 113 st, died on Monday, youthful victim of a white hoodlum gang. Young Parris was fatally shot Monday night by one of a gang of ten white youths who approached him and four of his friends as they were standing talking in front of 64 East 101 st about 9:30.

One of the hoodlums pulled out a small calibre revolver and fired, wounding Arthur in the neck. He died shortly afterwards at Mount Sinai Hospital. Police rounded up later a group of white and Negro youths, all between the ages of 16 and 19.

Also included in the round-up of juvenile mobsters were three girls. Young hoodlum gangs, both white and Negro have been on the loose lately, encouraged by dark streets resulting from the drastic New York dimout.

There have been reports of "gang wars" among teen-age boys, both white and Negro, and juvenile delinquency experts are admitting the problem must be solved immediately if it is not to get entirely out of hand.

May Import Negro Labor

WASHINGTON—Negroes from the Bahama Islands may be used to relieve the farm labor shortage in Florida and, possibly, other southern states should the shortage become acute, it was revealed this week.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that he has sent three representatives to the Bahama Islands to complete the agreement.

The government representatives went first to Miami, Fla., where they conferred with farmers and local officials to get their views before proceeding to the Bahaman capital, Nassau.

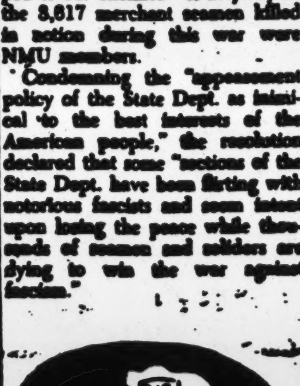
BUY WAR BONDS, STAMPS AND HELP LICK THE axis

NMU Tells State Department 'We're Through!' Nixes Spain

The Natl. Maritime Union (CIO) served notice on the State Dept. March 12 that it will "not be a party to carrying vital materials to Franco Spain which can and will be utilized to bolster the Nazi war machine."

A resolution adopted by the Port of New York membership declared that NMU members would "cease being the transmission belt by which American supplies are shipped to our enemies." A majority of the 3,617 merchant seamen killed in action during this war were NMU members.

Condemning the "appeasement policy of the State Dept. as inimical to the best interests of the American people," the resolution declared that some "sections of the State Dept. have been flirting with notorious fascists and seem intent upon losing the peace while thousands of seamen and soldiers are dying to win the war against fascism."



Murder Not News; Victim Was Negro

The murder of a young Negro boy, fatally shot by a white hoodlum didn't make the headlines of New York's daily papers during the past week. The stabbing of a white pastor's son by youthful Negro gangsters did make the headlines. The pastor's son was not seriously wounded.

This is a sample of what the dailies have been dishing out to their readers:

● *New York Post*, Monday, March 15, on front page: "3 New Muggings In Night; Pastor Demands Mayor Act."

● *New York Times*, Monday, March 15, on front page: "Pastor's Son Stabbed By Muggers As He Protects Girls Against Gang."

● *New York World-Telegram*, Monday, March 15, a 7-col streamer: front page: "4 Stabbed In Mugging Outbreak."

● *New York Journal-American*, Monday, March 15 front page: "Hunt Muggers of Pastor's Son."

● *New York Sun*, Monday, March 13 on front page: "Muggers Stab Pastor's Son."

Philly Police, Jimcro Beam, Jivers Scream

PHILADELPHIA — The local gendarmes have committed a faux pas against the nations jitterbugs. They've lent their good offices to the establishment and maintenance of a jimcro arrangement in the M[illegible] ballroom, recently opened as a public dance hall. Throughout the present era of popularity of swing music, its adherents have steadfastly refused to recognize racial lines in their worshipping at the shrine of eight-to-the-bar tempo. Negroes are being denied admission to the dance hall where Charlie Barnet is playing a one-week dance engagement.

Last Thursday night the doors of the former Metropolitan Opera House, located in the heart of the Negro section of North Philadelphia, were thrown open to the public as a public dance hall with a policy of engaging "name" bands for one week engagements. Charlie and, of course, the jitterbugs swarmed to hear the saxophonist.

When the Negro dancers arrived they were refused tickets. Immediately there were preparations for a mass assault on the hall.

Friday night arriving dancers found the hall surrounded by a cordon of police and Negroes were not allowed within two blocks of the hall.

Child Agencies Insist Jimcro, Funds to Go

Because five New York child caring agencies have stubbornly persisted in adhering to jimcro policies in spite of an anti-discrimination rule adopted last October, the five organizations have had half of the 400 children under their care transferred to other institutions and face withdrawal of city support as soon as quarters are found for the remaining children.

The five organizations flaunting the ruling which states that agencies refusing to accept Negro children on the same basis as white children would no longer receive city funds, are: the American Female Guardian Home for the Friendless, the Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, the Orphan Asylum Home of New York, St. Ma[illegible] in-the-Field and the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphans and Destitute Children.

The Department of Welfare has placed 55 Negro children with city-supported agencies which formerly would not accept Negroes and it has been revealed that [illegible] percent of the Protestant children under the care of the Welfare Department are Negroes.

Burrows Returned to Mississippi To Face Case All Set Against Him

"The Negro must enjoy equal exercise of each civil right which is accorded every other citizen" . . . "Our state government should be a source of inspiration for each of us. It should be universally regarded as truly responsible and keenly sensitive to the just needs and aspirations of every citizen."

These are statements taken from Governor Thomas Dewey's platform pledge last October when he was running for office. Last Wednesday, he signed extradition papers turning George Burrows, 36-year-old Negro cook, over to a Gulfport, Mississippi sheriff who took the man back to answer charges of alleged "attempted murder" growing out of what Gulfport authorities term was Burrows offer of $5 to a white woman for a kiss.

Burrows was taken into custody in New York after escaping from Gulfport, an escape made possible only when he allegedly shot his way out of a group of five white men who were trying to lynch him for the so-called "kiss" offer. The former cook stated the woman, who was employed at the Edgewater hotel in Gulfport with him, quarreled with him about work. Her subsequent charge of the "kiss" followed.

ASSURED "PROTECTION"

Governor Dewey signed the extradition papers only after he had been "assured" by Governor Paul Johnson of Mississippi that Burrows would be protected.

Burrows, when he appeared in felony court last week, doubted the "protection." He was certain he was going to be the guest of honor at a Gulfport necktie party.

"They want to lynch me," he kept saying before he left. "They even said they would lynch me before 8 o'clock that day they beat me! I want all the colored and white people interested in the case to help me all they can. Tell them, for God's sake, to try and save me from being lynched!"

George Burrows was not being merely hysterical nor was he exaggerating the actual threat to his life. Mississippi's record in regard to lynching can't stand too much examination. In Harrison county, where Gulfport is located, eight lynchings have been recorded, two in Gulfport itself.

When Thomas Dewey was in the midst of his election campaign for governor of New York, Mississippi chalked up to be recorded for posterity, the lynching of two 14-year-old youngsters at Meridan, for the "attempted rape" of a 18-year-old white girl. Investigation, which never reached print, showed that there was no rape. The three children had been playing together; some biased townsperson had seen in the innocent association a breaking of the tabu of Dixie's unwritten law, and as a result, two youngsters were lynched.

It didn't reach record that they were tortured mercilessly before they were lynched, that one of the boys had a screw driver driven thru his throat when he refused to confess the "attempted rape" of the white child.

BIRS. HANGED A SOLDIER

It was in Mississippi that a Negro soldier was hanged approximately three miles from an army camp, in the autumn of 1942 and that the youngest master sergeant in the army, a New York boy, asked for a transfer to a northern camp because he was afraid to wear his stripes in the small town near the camp. His plea was referred by PA to the war department.

The courts and governors of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Massachusetts have recently refused to return Negro refugees to the South on the very ground therein that it is impossible to receive a fair trial, and that only lynch law is in operation.

Governor Dewey returned George Burrows to Mississippi "assured" of protection. It was the word of the governor of Mississippi to the governor of New York. Burrows was returned by train rather than by automobile to be certain of protection.

New York police authorities communicated with Mississippi and received a wanted circular dated April 8, 1942, from Sheriff R. C. Edwards of Gulfport, stating:

"Wanted for attempted rape of a white woman and dangerously shooting of two white men."

The NAACP is making every effort to obtain counsel for Burrows. Attorney Donald Crichton represented the prisoner in New York after having been retained by the NAACP for the job.

There's a possibility Burrows may not be returned to Gulfport immediately, but may be held for safe keeping in some other town.

Three States Refused Return of Prisoners

A few of the many cases that have set a precedent for Governor Dewey:

July 29, 1937: Governor Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts refused to extradite J. Cunningham to Georgia.

December 22, 1922: Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey refused to extradite R. E. Burns to Georgia.

November, 1943: Judge Clare Formerly refused to extradite Thomas Maddox to Georgia.

GLAD TO BE HOME
Pfc. Edward Swann, USMC

Negro Marines Ready After Tough Training

By ALFRED A. BUCKETT

Democracy in the armed forces of the United States was steadily on the march as it was learned exclusively by this correspondent last week that there are more than 1,000, possibly 1,850 copper-colored "brothererecks" who have been graduated into the United States Marine Corps service after weeks of gruelling training at the Lejeune Camp, New River, North Carolina.

Source of the information was nineteen-year-old Edward Swann, of 192 Decatur st, Brooklyn, home on leave last week, decked in the snappy uniform of the Marine Corps and wearing proudly the five medals attesting to his expertness in the line of training duty.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swann of the Decatur street address, the youthful Marine private, told of the arduous nine-week instruction period from which he has emerged.

Swann was a member of a group of some 2700 Negro marine trainees who went through the trying instruction classes in the two-hundred square mile Marine Camp located in North Carolina. Of this 2700, he estimates, 1850 Negro lads have completed their apprenticeship in the "boot" camp.

The average day of camp life, he points out, is virtually taken up with drilling, hard and rough physical exercise, bayonet work, maneuvers, night problems, chemical warfare, demolition, jiu jitsu and Commando tactics.

As for himself, Swann, with understandable pride is willing to display his medals gained in sharpshooting with a .30 calibre rifle; basic training; expert award in pistol and bayonet work and also with .50 calibre anti-aircraft guns.

"We specialize in work with dive-bombers," he grins. You can see he gets a great kick out of that.

There are four battalions of Negro lads in the North Carolina encampment, Swann told the writer.

President's Wife Honors Mrs. Bethune

WASHINGTON, DC – Mrs. Eleanor D. Roosevelt paid tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's devotion to Bethune - Cookman School at a meeting held at Asbury Methodist Church, Monday night. Novelist Pearl Buck was guest speaker on the same program held in honor of Mrs. Bethune, who founded Bethune-Cookman School.

"The college's rapid growth in the 86 years proves the power of one person's devotion," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Miss Buck described the present global war as a continuation of the eternal war for liberation of oppressed peoples everywhere. Miss Buck suggested that her audience re-read the writings of Thomas Jefferson, "who more than any one man founded our Nation on foundations of a workable democracy."

Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, introduced the speaker.

Mrs. Bethune, present director of the Negro Affairs Division of NYA, expressed appreciation for the loyal support which has been given her through the years.

NYCer GETS PROMOTION

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Corporal Matthew C. McLaughlin of 5 W 129 st, NYC, has recently been promoted to the rank of Sergeant at Jackson Barracks here.

THE FIRST LADIES GET TOGETHER

Foto shows novelist Pearl S. Buck, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt standing during the singing of Bethune-Cookman College's alma mater. The meeting held in Washington, DC, last week paid tribute to Mrs. Bethune for her years of service to Bethune-Cookman College.—Big Four foto.

Approves Setting Up Of State FEPC Group

The Constitutional Liberties Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, New York City Chapter, has approved in principle, the bill introduced by Assemblyman Jack, providing for the creation of a State Board of Fair Employment Practices with power to investigate violations of public policy against discrimination on account of race, creed or national origin.

"This bill deserves the approval, in principle, of all organizations which are interested in combatting discrimination in employment in New York State," records the report of the Committee, which points out that the appropriation of $25,000 is inadequate.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
March 20, 1943

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ENCLOSURE
100-51230-38

You Put 'Em In Congress, Pat So How About That Poll Tax?

The latest word on the poll-tax fight launched last week in earnest by Republican, Democrat and American Labor parties joining forces behind Vito Marcantonio's bill HR 7, is that 47 signatures have already been signed to House Petition 8 to bring the bill to the floor for a vote. If the rest of the 218 signatures needed are to be obtained in the next 60 days, then Mrs. and Mr. John Q. Public will have to bring pressure on the Congressman they sent to Congress.

An organizational coalition was formed at a two-day conference in Washington called by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, which went on record in support of HR 7. All labor and every major Negro organization in the country was represented, and participated, together with the International Labor Defense and other progressive forces.

Organizations in the fight say we must do the following things:

- Form an anti-poll tax Committee in your Congressional district.
- Get the unions, the churches, the Societies, the clubs, and every member of them to work—passing resolutions, writing letters, sending telegrams and making visits to their Congressman.
- Insist that these congressman sign now—today.

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ENCLOSURE

Hastie Named For Spingarn Annual Award

Judge William H. Hastie will receive the medal for 1942, the NAACP Spingarn Award Committee announced this week. The Spingarn Award, of which Hastie will be the twenty-eighth winner, was instituted in 1914 by the late J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the NAACP Board. It is a gold medal awarded annually to the American Negro who has made the highest and noblest achievement during the the preceding year or years.

Announcing the award the Committee said:

"William Henry Hastie is selected as twenty-eighth Spingarn Medalist for his distinguished career as jurist and as uncompromising champion of equal justice. Though young in years his record of achievement is notable measured by any standard, however absolute or high.

REVIEW OF CAREER

"His scholastic career, as honor graduate from Amherst College and as Doctor of Juridical Science from the Harvard Law School, has been continued in quality of service in several capacities. His was a distinguished career as assistant solicitor of the Department of the Interior. He made a brilliant record as the first Negro to serve as judge of a United States district court, serving in the Virgin Islands. He established a high standard of scholarship and of service to mankind for the students during his period as Dean of the Law School of Howard University.

"As a civilian aide to the Secretary of War, he refused to tamper with racial bigotry, segregation or discrimination. Men of lesser character and of greater selfishness would have closed their eyes to prejudice in order to maintain themselves in a remunerative position. But Judge Hastie refused to do this, resigning in protest against perpetuation of practices which more aptly would have characterized the racial ideology of a dictatorship than of a democracy. His protest against racial bigotry in an army fighting for the preservation of the democratic processes, has established a standard of character and conduct which the Spingarn Medal Award Committee is honored to recognize by the selection of Judge Hastie as twenty-eighth Spingarn Medalist."

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-38

FDR Asks Home Rule for Puerto Ricans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Election of the governor of Puerto Rico by the people of the territory is a possibility if Congress enacts legislation asked by President Roosevelt, last Tuesday.

Senator Tydings, chairman of the Territories and Insular Affairs Committee said that the President's suggestion did not go far enough, and proposed Puerto Rico receive complete independence, with the United States retaining control only of the military and naval bases there. The latter are important in the defense of the Caribbean sea.

Roosevelt's message noted that Governor Tugwell and Secretary Ickes had recommended a change in Puerto Rico's organic law to permit islanders to choose their own governor.

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-38

Score Inaction On FEPC Issue

WASHINGTON—Delay of action on the Fair Employment Practice Committee conference, held here on Feb. 10 with War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and Attorney General Francis Biddle, caused the NAACP this week to call upon all participants in the conference to sign the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"As participants in Feb. 19 conference with War Manpower Commissioner McNutt and Attorney General Biddle, called at your direction to consider your Fair Employment Practice Committee, we are gravely disturbed at apparent inaction and inability to reach a decision during three weeks since conference was held. General public and memberships of our organizations are increasingly anxious as time passes without action by yourself. We therefore ask you for immediate and satisfactory action with respect to the Fair Employment Practice Committee."

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ENCLOSURE

57-30-38

Roi Ottley Appointed To CIO Publicity Post

WASHINGTON – The National CIO Committee for American and Allied War relief, thru its chairman, Irving Abramson, last week announced the appointment of Roi Ottley, New York journalist, as publicity director of the organization.

Ottley, author of *Inside Black America* which Houghton Mifflin is publishing this May, brings to his position long experience as a journalist. He was formerly an editor and columnist with the NY *Amsterdam-Star News*, contributor to national periodicals, and book reviewer for the *NYTimes* and *Herald Tribune*.

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ENCLOSURE

100-51230-34

'ROUNDUP' PROVOKES TIMELY TOPIC

Sir: Reading St. Clair Bourne's *National Round-Up* (3-13-43) I am highly impressed by his article on "Reactionary Georgia," and it is all I can do to keep from shouting. It corroborates a discussion that I had just yesterday (3-10-43) with a Greek restaurant owner on the same subject:

"That those of the fairer race who have been forced to, by circumstance, rely on their ability to shout from the house tops on their white supremacy, in reality, have not one thing on the ball, but are forced by an extremely inferior complex, to so declare themselves."

He being a man who has traveled all over this world as a member of the crew of a freight ship was forced to admit, thru promulgation of facts, that this type of "white man" is in reality the rank inferior of the lowest Negro.

Can you imagine me, allowing my son, who is registerd in the last draft, to fight Over There to allow such filthy, degenerate scum, as the Georgia Legislature seems to spawn, to live, while he may die to perpetuate them? *I would roast in hell with my sox off first.*

In the article on Tucson, Arizona, it is no surprise! After what has gone before, that report is not, by the least margin, any news. After the four or five articles published by Judge William Hastie, nothing would surprise me. (I am so disgusted by their (the white people's attitude) that I feel like vomiting, thinking that God could continue the birth of such nauseous individuals. —

WILLIAM W. BETTS
Ex-Lieutenant, USArmy
424 Massachusetts ave
Boston

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Negro Children to Learn About Own Greats Via Radio Series

On March 18, 1943, from 7:30 to 8:00 pm, over Station WNYC, the Juvenile Welfare Council, which is the Harlem Branch of the Bureau For The Prevention Of Juvenile Delinquency, under the direction of Stephen S. Jackson, Justice of the Domestic Relations Court, will begin a new series of broadcasts entitled *Great Americans.*

Mayor F. H. La Guardia will speak at the first of this series, and formally initiate the program, together with Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The first dramatization will be a stirring portrayal of incidents in the life of *Dr. Daniel Hale Williams*, eminent surgeon, who performed the first operation on the human heart.

This series will present dramatized biographies of outstanding Negroes in various walks of life who have made great contributions to the country in the fields of art, science, business, social work, literature, sports and service to the country.

These authentic scripts are being written by H. L. Fishel, in collaboration with Dr. Lawrence Reddick, Director of the Schomburg Collection of the New York Public Library.

Dick Campbell, well known director and producer of the McClendon Players, has volunteered his services for the dramatic direction of these broadcasts. Outstanding dramatic stars will be invited to take part in the cast from time to time.

The chief objective of these radio broadcasts, is the children of Harlem. It is hoped that presentation of the achievements of these members of their race in interesting form, will do much to develop a pride of race on the part of the children in this community. These authentic dramatizations will show how these men and women overcame handicaps and barriers of discrimination, to rise to great heights and not merely among Negroes but as truly great Americans.

The purpose of this series is to offset the feeling of resentment on the part of the Negro youth which frequently manifests itself in antisocial behavior, by stimulating their admiration and emulation of these great leaders.

Arrangements have been made with several of the schools in Harlem whereby the children will write a composition the day after each broadcast, one of which will be selected each week to be read by the writer at the broadcast.

This program, however, should appeal to all children and adults alike.

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ENCLOSURE

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Do You Agree With the Action of Governor Dewey in Sending George A. Burrows Back to Mississippi?

PRO: *Thomas E. Dewey*
Governor, New York
Albany, N. Y.

(Editor's Note: Last week the Governor of Mississippi requested Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of the State of New York to return George A. Burrows charged with the crime of rape, to Mississippi to stand trial for his alleged crime. Immediately Negro and labor protective organizations appealed to the Governor of New York to refuse this request for extradition. Typical of the arguments used in this request that the Governor of New York exercise his discretionary power to refuse extradition is the following statement from the International Labor Defense memorandum: "George Burrows faces not a trial as we know it and understand it under our laws, but rather the very real threat of lynching, if he is compelled under the Governor's warrant to go back to Mississippi." Section 850 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings provides that "the Governor may recall his warrant of arrest or may issue another warrant whenever he deems proper." The Governor did not recall his warrant after arguments were presented but permitted Burrows to be returned to Mississippi. He justifies this procedure after he had received assurances from the Governor of Mississippi that Burrows would not be lynched but would receive a court trial.)

CON: *Charles A. Collins*
Executive Secretary
Negro Labor Victory Com.

George A. Burrows, the latest victim of a trumped up rape charge, was turned loose to the Mississippi blood hounds by New York's liberal Governor Thomas E. Dewey. The fact that Mr. Dewey with his characteristic legal approach, got assurances from Mississippi's Governor that Burrows would get a court trial, makes his action none the less reprehensible. Mr. Dewey as well as the rest of America, is well aware that this promise means little in a state where 600 lynchings have occurred, 15 of them in a very recent period. Does Mr. Dewey seriously believe that he can fool the Negro people with the mere formality of telephoning a Governor of a lynch-infested state? A true friend of the Negro people and a defender of American Democracy would have followed in the footsteps of other great Governors who, like Governor Charles F. Hurley, of Mass., refused to extradite a Negro in 1937 to Georgia. He might have remembered the stand taken by Governor Harry Moore of New Jersey, in refusing to send Mr. Burns, another Negro, to Georgia. Let Mr. Dewey heed the words of Judge Finnerty of Philadelphia in the case of a 12 year old Negro boy facing extradition on March 9th of this year.

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ENCLOSURE

Jimcro In Industry, Labor And Gov't. Snubs FEPC

America's distasteful luxury of prejudice-as-usual undermines our war efforts. It makes for widespread job discrimination in industry, labor, and even in federal agencies. It goes farther and adds other unnecessary problems, such as housing shortages and increasing labor turnovers. This is the sad state of affairs of employer jimcro in war firms against Negroes, Jews and Catholics, as outlined here last week at the National Conference of Social Work by Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice (FEPC).

ACTION NEEDED, NOW!

At present FEPC is more or less taking a vacation, so far as activity is concerned, and with the many cases described by Cramer as in flagrant violation of the President's Executive Order of June 25, 1941 (there should be no jimcro based on "race, creed, color, or national origin"), there is an even greater need for a strong FEPC, to try cases and enforce decisions.

Non-cooperation in the aims of FEPC has not been surpassed, probably, since the days of prohibition when gradual, then out and out disregard of the law without interference brought back whiskey.

MANPOWER SHORTAGE?

Cramer said, "It might have been expected that our entry into the war would have brushed aside the luxury of prejudice-as-usual as it did to the complacence of business-as-usual. The evidence, however, does not support the assumption."

He also pointed out how the much talked of manpower shortage problem could be aided, if not completely solved, by tearing down all forms of jimcro in government and private concerns doing war work. To strengthen this point he referred to a recent War Manpower Commission (WMC) pamphlet begging employers to hire the 600,000 unemployed Negroes willing to work for Uncle Sam in defense plants of government setups.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED

In speaking of complaints reaching FEPC, Cramer said, "As might be expected, the great majority were submitted by Negroes." October thru December 1942 the percentages were 71.6 from Negroes and other non-Caucasians; 16.8 from aliens; 8.7 because of creed, and 3.3 because of national origin.

Even within this black picture painted by Cramer, one could see rays of hope. In certain areas Negro men have gained considerable acceptance, but Negro women are excluded or limited to menial or custodial duties.

IT CAN BE DONE

Cramer lashed away at nine unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) which, by constitutional provisions, bar non-whites from membership and warned that ". . . Wise leaders of labor recognize (the)weakness" of such an arrangement.

He issued no sweet words for those "Gentiles Only" ads, which do just as much to jimcro Jews as Negroes. The removal of racial and religious references, as done by the federal government after a hard fight, is the solution to this phase of the problem.

Using the Social Security Board setup in DC as an example, Cramer showed that Negroes and whites can work side by side on all types of jobs and allowed to advance according to ability without so-called race friction.

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ENCLOSURE

MAX YERGAN on—

AFRICA AND THE WAR

THE continent of Africa is a colonial world in itself. The past experiences of its peoples with European nations and the relation of Africans to the present conflict demand our consideration. In order to mobilize the full strength of Africa in the interest of the war, knowledge of the actual conditions among the peoples of this continent is essential.

The first fact to be noted is the form of political control which has been developed in Africa. At the outbreak of the war, practically the entire continent was under the political domination of five European powers. Great Britain then held over three million square miles of African territory, with a population of 20 millions. France ruled an African empire of over four million square miles, with some 40 millions of peoples. The Congo, controlled by tiny Belgium, was some 85 times the size of that country, and had a population of 10 million. Portuguese East and West Africa was over 37 times the size of Portugal and was inhabited by nearly 10 million. Italy was also building an empire in Northeast Africa.

Purposes of Colonies

The purpose for which colonies were acquired was to exploit their resources and their labor. As long ago as 1885, Jules Ferry, in a statement made in the Chamber of Deputies, thus explained European colonial expansion. He said: The nations of Europe desire colonies for the following purposes: (1) in order that they may have access to the raw materials of the colonies; (2) in order to have markets for the sale of the manufactured goods of the home country, and (3) as a field for the investment of surplus capital." The extent to which colonial possessions have been used to achieve these purposes will be revealed by pointing to the second remarkable development within the continent of Africa during the past two generations.

The extensive exploitation of Africa's raw materials is one of the main features of European rule in that continent. It is significant that the gold mines of South Africa produce more than a third of the world's gold. In the Belgian Congo and in Southern Rhodesia over one third of the copper deposits of the word are being extensively worked. Africa produces over 60 per cent of the world's supply of cocoa and yields large quantities of coffee and cotton. Extensive rubber plantations are today under cultivation in West Africa. Of the 27 basic minerals required in modern war industry Africa produces 26. Thus is this continent, through its resources and its people, inseparably involved in the production for global war.

In addition to vast stores of raw material, Africa has an enormous supply of labor. Like the continent's natural resources, this labor has also been exploited—and on the same scale. The living conditions of workers in Africa are generally characterized by low rates of pay and the absence of protective legislation. This is bound to be the result when people have little or no voice in their political life. In the Union of South Africa, for instance, African workers are generally unorganized, and in the largest industries, such as mining, organization is strictly prohibited by law. The same is true among the masses of workers in Rhodesia, Belgian Congo, and in Portuguese possessions in Africa.

Lowest Economic Levels

In Africa, as elsewhere, the economic structure is based on the laboring population and on the presence of natural resources from which this population produces the country's wealth. It is for this reason that the wages of the African workers and the resulting standard of living are of very great importance.

As has been pointed out, the wage levels are exceptively low and the standard of living at a corresponding level. Moreover, African workers are generally confined to unskilled labor and the wages for unskilled as against skilled workers are indicated by the following scale. At the outbreak of the war the average ratio of the skilled to the unskilled wage in America was about 15 to 12; in England it was about 15 to 11. In South Africa the ratio of the skilled to the unskilled wage is about 7 to 1, and in the gold mining industry 10 to 1. The poverty of the African worker is appalling.

In a recent important statement, Field Marshal Smuts, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, called pointed attention to the inadequate wages paid to African workers and to the deplorable results in housing and health conditions. In Portuguese as well as in French possessions in Africa, wage levels are similarly low and are primarily responsible for the tragic condition of the African population in those areas.

The striking contrast between the great wealth produced and the poverty of the people who produce it is of evident importance in terms of immediately mobilizing the African peoples for the war effort. It is equally important in any long-range plan for reshaping African life to more decent conditions, in accord with the human principles for which the war is being fought.

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Litvinov Sketch Given as Present

Antedating the recent controversy aroused by Ambassador Standley's statement that Russia did not give the US credit for its aid, Madam Litvinov, wife of the Russian Ambassador, presented Harriet Pickens with a sketch she had made of the Ambassador. The Madame's sketch was accompanied with expressions of appreciation for the splendid aid Miss Pickens had given Russian War Relief.

Miss Pickens is one of the few in this country who have received this signal honor. Her work has been done in the NY local Youth division of Russian War Relief. This division was started in the fall of 1941. When it was decided to divide the work into local units, Miss Pickens was approached, because of her wide experience in youth work, to help build the NY unit.

Applying such techniques as the *Greeting Scroll* with donations; the *Milk Bank* to buy milk for Russian children; and other ideas to collect money for medicine for the Russian wounded, such as parties and dances, thousands of dollars were raised. Nearly $35,000 was raised for milk alone. This section is headed by actress Helen Hayes. Another activity was collections in local neighborhood theatres by youth groups.

Negro youth participated in every one of these activities. One of the biggest affairs was the reception at the Commodore Hotel for Lt. Ludmilla Pavlichenko, famous Russian rifle-woman. Miss Pickens made the collection-speech.

HARRIET PICKENS

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ENCLOSURE

NY-51230-34

LABOR [illegible] WAR

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT recently said:

"The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements in man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies—deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man."

Labor believes that in the foregoing lies the strength, source and promise of our victory over fascism.

Wars are not won by military battles alone. Words and ideas play an important part in the fight. Standing by themselves, neither our war ideas contain sufficient strength for total victory. Combined, the ingredients for triumph are ready for use.

The words and ideas which in this war play so important a part in helping our side are the Four Freedoms.

Enumerated, they can be stated simply as freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech and freedom of worship.

Beyond these simple phrases, however, is the outline of the world towards which we strain.

These freedoms are separate, but not independent. Each one reflex upon all the others. Each supports the whole, which is liberty. When one is missing, all the others are jeopardized.

Not to Be Scoffed At

There are among our people cynics who scoff at the idea of these freedoms. They point to the many manifestations of discrimination around them and claim that the four freedoms are so much talk, hogwash and hollow promises which will not be kept.

I disagree with these people. I believe the declaration of the four freedoms is not a promise of a gift which, under certain conditions, the people will receive; it is a declaration of a design which the people themselves may execute.

And we can realize that design by participating with all of our strength and all of our resources in this war which will destroy the principal opponents of that pattern, the forces of fascism.

Some Negro people say it makes no difference who wins this war. They say that things could not be any worse under Hitler. These are the people who emphasize liabilities but never appraise assets. They magnify the bad. They minimize the good.

The fact is that we have made much progress during the past months of war. Many doors that were formerly closed to us are now beginning to open. There has been enlightened appreciation of the Negro's problem by the government. There has been enlightened appreciation of the Negro's problem by organized labor.

This new enlightenment was earned by the work of the Negro himself.

In my own union, the National Maritime Union, our Negro brothers have done a magnificent job of manning the ships and delivering the goods to our troops and to our Allies despite everything Hitler or Hirohito could throw at them.

When Mayor LaGuardia recently awarded medals for heroism at sea above and beyond the call of duty to 13 NMU members, four were Negroes.

Protests Must Not Stop

The contribution of Captain Hugh N. Mulzac to the cause of United Nations' victory, as well as his success in handling his precious ship and cargo, are bound to reflect not only to the credit but to the future well-being of our people.

In shipyards, factories and mills, our people are forging the materials to make the four freedoms a real, tangible thing.

In striving for unity against the axis, some people feel that Negroes must forego legitimate protest against discrimination in industry or the long struggle for political equality.

Nothing can be further from the fact. Our struggle for equality—both economic and political—has received the vigorous support of a wide number of organizations and groups because they realized the splendid contribution our people were making for the common cause.

The recent CIO convention, taking cognizance of the contribution to our victory of the Negro people, pledged its resources to an uncompromising opposition to any form of discrimination, whether political or economic, based upon race, color, creed or nationality.

The fruits of this unceasing war against discrimination can be seen all around us.

They are the proof that the Four Freedoms can become a reality and that our people will enjoy their benefits.

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The Poll Tax Can Only Be Abolished by We the People

SOON the most important legislation in recent years will be presented before the Congress and Senate of the United States, it will be Vito Marcantonio's bill to abolish the Poll Tax! HR No. 7 is the number and official title of this bill. It is strategically sound and today we are happy to announce the support of all various groups in favor of it.

When Congress first opened there were many bills introduced for the purpose of abolishing the Poll Tax. One could see in this the old story of not only too many cooks spoiling the broth but also of too many people dividing the vote. Due to the personal requests of many people we are happy to announce that all bills of like nature have been consolidated in this one.

We are specially proud to note the name of Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin who withdrew his bill in favor of that of Vito Marcantonio. This is the type of action which not only spells well for the future of Democracy but will hasten to bring about that day for which we have all dreamed. But regardless of the unanimity of opinion among Congressmen regarding the Poll Tax question, it is up to YOU THE PEOPLE to see that these bills go through.

HR No. 7 is a strategically low number. It means that this bill will have to be considered before many others are brought before the attention of the representatives of this nation in legislative assembly. This gives us ample time to work from every angle to see that there is a more successful conclusion to this episode than that which met the Pepper-Geyer Bill. We now have plenty of time and there is no reason why intelligent Democratic people should fail this opportunity.

Passage of HR No. 7 is just as important as the achievement of any military or naval victory in the course of this war. Ten million hungry and thirsty people—hungering and thirsting for Democracy—are awaiting breathlessly the outcome of this episode.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THIS?

The National Conference held in Washington is not sufficient. Every small ally, each black and white group in America should awaken itself to this cause and vigorously fight to the finish for a successful conclusion. There is no more vicious legislation in America than that which prohibits a man from voting unless he pays the required tribute. A dollar and a half might not be much, but what is to prevent it from being one hundred and fifty or a thousand five hundred dollars.

This war is raising a lot of unmilitary issues and it is important that they be met in a nonmilitary way. The army fights with weapons and we the people must resist domestic fascism with the might and power of our organized, well formed militarized strength. This is the secret of Democracy. This is the hope of the post-war world. This is the dream of all those who lived and gave of their best in days gone by.

The Poll Tax must be abolished.

The Poll Tax can only be abolished by we the people.

To this we dedicate ourselves.

"We Cannot Be Bought"—EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—"We Will Not Be Sold."

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FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York City

b7c [redacted]
100-42735

April 30, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: PEOPLE'S VOICE (Negro Weekly Newspaper)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are clippings of interest, pertaining to the negro situation, taken from the April 24, 1943 issue of the PEOPLE'S VOICE, a negro weekly newspaper, published in New York City. Similar clippings are being retained for the files of the New York Office.

In the future clippings of interest pertaining to the negro situation and Communist activities, will be clipped from this paper and furnished the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Ed. E. Conroy [redacted] b7c

E. E. CONROY
SAC

Encls. (7) b7c

[redacted]

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27 MAY 4 1943

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52 MAY 18 1943

Set Two-Fisted War Rally June 7 at Madison Square

"For This We Fight," an original dramatic spectacle, is being prepared by Langston Hughes, prominent poet and playwright, for presentation at the Negro Freedom Rally in Madison Square Garden June 7th. Paul Robeson will star in the production.

The meeting will demand full and equal participation in the war against fascism for America's 15,000,000 Negroes and will focus sharply on the shameful discrimination against the Negro in the armed forces.

It is initiated by the People's Committee, of which Councilman A. Clayton Powell is chairman; the Brooklyn Committee, headed by the Rev. Thomas S. Harten of Holy Trinity Baptist Church and the Negro Labor Victory Committee, of which Ferdinand Smith, NMU secretary, is co-chairman, with George E. Brown, international vice president of Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance, AFL.

The cast for Mr. Hughes' drama is being assembled, and Canada Lee, star of *Native Son*, has been invited to play a leading role.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 24, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

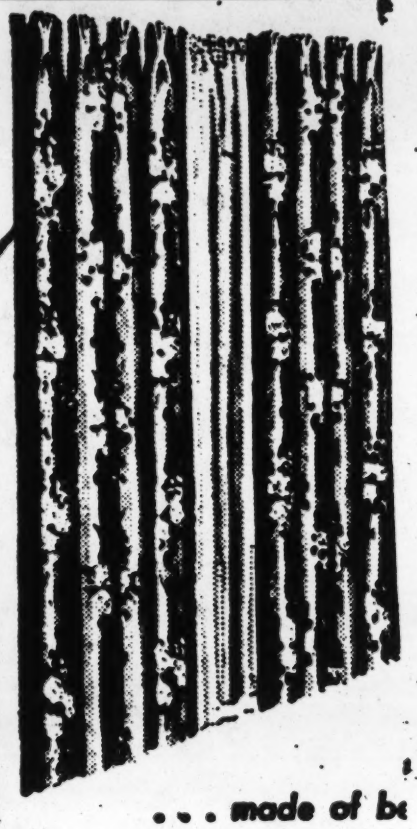
White Mississippians To Aid 'Lynch Suspects'

HATTIESBURG, Miss—As the Federal court trial of five white men (including a deputy sheriff) in connection with a Negro (Howard Wash, last May), started here this week, leading white citizens, started raising a defense fund for the indicted men.

Local whites are expecting convictions and are making to carry the case to the US Supreme Court.

Beautiful Flowers for
Beautiful Women
FLOREE'S
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
2296—7th AVE.
Next to Smalls. AU 3-8983

LAZ
For Bette
Cor. 125th St.



. . . made of be
fabrics—for durc
Spread with full drape
long, Pinch Pleated, in N
and Wine grounds.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 24, 1943

See other side of clipping for additional information.

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ENCLOSURE

Cor. 125 St. and
Lenox Ave.

MONSTER MASS MEETING

Jim Crow In Uniform

The Case of Winfred Lynn

GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM

142nd ST. and LENOX AVE.

Thursday, April 22nd - 8 P.M.

Speakers:

ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
Counsel, American Civil Liberties Union

ROY WILKINS
Assistant Secretary NAACP

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
National Director March On Washington

ALBERT GILBERT
Attorney of Record, Lynn Case

DWIGHT MACDONALD
Member Executive Board, Workers Defense League

WILFRED KERR
Member Executive Board, Brooklyn NAACP

SAMUEL ZACK
Labor Relations Consultant

Auspices

March on Washington Movement

2084 SEVENTH AVE. TEL. MO 3-3350

COLDEN BROWN, President New York Division
LAYLE LANE, Chairman Lynn Case Committee

ADMISSION FREE ADMISSION FREE

Zoom of Negro Draft Ratio Predicted by Hershey Aide

RALEIGH, NC.—Close on the heels of the announcement that Senator Downey, California Democrat, had asked for a Senate probe of discrimination in Selective Service, Lt. Col., Cambell Johnson, Negro aide to Major General Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective service, said here Thursday that draftable Negro males all over the country who have been passed up by their local draft boards may expect induction on an unprecedented scale in the immediate future.

Asked a direct question following a meeting at the Arcade Hotel, Col. Johnson replied with the above statement. At least 60 people heard the military man's confirmation of what had, up to that time been only a widespread rumor. Startled listeners wanted to know what was behind the new move.

They were told that since Selective Service came into effect in the fall of 1940, great numbers of Southern whites had volunteered and been accepted for military service, while Negro applicants were turned away. This situation has left a large residue of Negro men in the South that brings the white-Negro ration below the Mason-Dixon line almost to par.

Military and political circles, alarmed by this new balance have decided to solve the "problem" by drafting Negro men throughout America. By draining off Negroes from all areas they plan to lower the existing Negro male population (civilian). There are so many whites in the "Aryan" section of the armed forces, military men have decided to drastically increase "colled section" numbers, it was generally understood from Thursday's discussion.

Valentine Says Police Disown 'Mugging' Term

The typewriter-crime-wave created for Harlem by the big dailies cracked further last week when Police Commissioner Valentine declared "mugging" was not a police term, when he disclaimed any part in the newspaper creations and when Richard Clark, city editor of the *Daily News* promised to discontinue the use of the word Negro in reporting crime stories. *Times* publisher A. H. Sulzberger, in answer to NAACP's protest said: "No intention of being unfair or biased, but despite the exercise of vigilance the particular stories to which you refer did not come out as well as they should."

The Harlem Lawyer's Association forum held at Mother AME Zion church, and the discussion and report by the People's Committee at Abyssinian gave every indication that the people of Harlem are going to see the end of crime smears.

CRYING OVER BAD FATE

At the lawyers' forum where Sara Pelham Speaks, woman attorney, said there was less crime in Harlem now than in seven years. Attorney Cornelius McDougal called for a protest and boycott of papers that smear—as well as their advertisers.

At Abyssinian, Rev. Ben Richardson, reporting for the People's Committee, told a public gathering how the Committee's representative had called on Richard Clark, city editor of the *Daily News* to tell him he was "sabotaging" the war effort by creating race disunity and that the paper would be boycotted if he didn't cease.

WILL INSTRUCT EDITORS

Clark stated that he would instruct his editors to omit the word "Negro" from crime stories.

Channing Tobias, Edward Lewis, Urban League secretary; Dorothy Funn of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, and Rev. Richardson, assistant Abyssinian pastor, called on the publisher of the *Times*, A. H. Sulzberger, and found that, according to the latter, he actually believed 95 percent of all "mugging" is committed in Harlem. He stated he would not discontinue the use altogether because he thought it "would help" to curb crime.

HOW COME?

He was asked why he did not print the fact that two Negroes had been exonerated when the truth came out that a white woman who claimed she was "mugged" by the youths was exposed as a liar, fraud and ex-prostitute? He said the paper "had overlooked" that.

The committee has announced it will go after Hearst and his *Journal-American* in spite of the latter's protests that he "has no disagreement" with them. The group also reported on a survey it had made of police stations in Harlem, at which it was found the police at ALL STATIONS had stated there was no "crime wave," and that they did not understand why an attempt was being made to "smear" Harlem.

In answer to Editor Adam Clayton Powell's letter, William Randolph Hearst, jr. replied on April 14: "You correctly interpret the passage in my letter to you to mean that the *Journal-American* does not plan to unduly emphasize crimes committed by Negroes. I don't believe we have ever done so, and I hope that we shall never do so.

As for your suggestion that we not mention the race of a person committing a crime, I am not prepared to give you the answer you would like to have on this, but I may say that we shall take it under editorial advisement."

Atlanta City: the Chicago City Council when he defeated Benjamin A. Grant, Democrat, on April 6, for Alderman. DePriest was the first Negro to sit in the City Council in this city. He was elected to that spot in 1915.

Ask Probe of Dixie M.P.'s

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(FP)—Military police were blamed by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare for inciting a riot here in which innocent women and children were severely clubbed and beaten.

Affidavits submitted to the Dept. of Justice show that for one and one-half hours on the night of April 8, military and civilian police "intimidated and terrorized" a large section of the Negro business area in Nashville.

"The trouble arose over the arrest of a drunken Negro soldier when some frightened person turned in an unwarranted riot call," a SCHW statement said, charging that in the ensuing disturbance a "nine-year-old boy was clubbed with the barrel of a riot-gun, women were beaten, many were dragged from business establishments and beaten while cash and property were left unguarded, shots were fired recklessly, and tear-gas was used against peaceful citizens offering no resistance."

"Such tactics," said the statement, "are repugnant to the great majority of Southern people who believe in fair play and democratic institutions, and are deeply resented by the 45,000 Negro citizens of Nashville."

A complete investigation by the Dept. of Justice of the part of military police in creating bad morale and inciting disunity in the civilian and military population of the South was urged by Exec. Sec. James A. Dombrowski of the conference.

ABA Jim Crow Meets Opposition

Following the expose of the American Bar Association's discriminatory practice, there has been growing resentment among members of the Federal, the New York and the American Bar Association. *PV* has contacted many, and here prints a few expressions at the right (see fotos).

Beside the many statements made, other action is being taken. Judge Seabury told *PV* he would withhold any statement until after the ABA meeting early in the week. Henry Ward Beer, President of the Federal Bar Association appointed the following committee to explore the situation and take appropriate action:

Chairman, Benjamin A. Hartstein; E. A. Alexander, R. L. Baltimore, O. Berstein, H. Kennedy, U. S. District Attorney; J. A. Dandedy, P. C. Matthews, A. F. McGrath, C. M. Phillips, U. S. District Attorney, NJ; J. J. Quinn, Jr., former U. S. DA, NJ; F. R. Serri, and V. H. Smith, Asst. U. S. Attorney.

NYC's District Attorney Frank Hogan said he was not a member of ABA and felt that he should not intrude, but that his attitude was expressed when he appointed Mr. Rivers.

"MASS RESIGNATION" HINTED

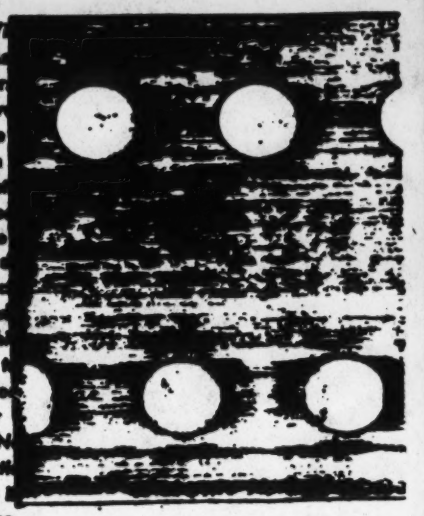
Benj Hartstein, speaking for a special ABA committee, pointed out Tuesday that he would confer with ABA's headquarters. He also pointed out that he would give the association a chance "to clean house."

'OBVIOUS ERROR'

Hon. Louis J. Capozzoli, Congressman from New York speaking in the House of Representatives, Monday, April 12, said: "I know Mr. Rivers personally. I am happy to state that he possesses an excellent reputation, has attained high professional standing at the bar, and is a patriotic American . . . Lawyers are the guardians of freedom in a democracy. They are charged at all times with the duty to protect the rights and dignity of the individual . . . The action of the association, in excluding an eminent lawyer from membership, simply because of his color, is to say the least, most unfortunate. It is completely un-American and contrary to the high ideals of the honored profession of the law which, above all else, teaches that all persons are equal in its presence . . . all fair-minded persons are hoping that the American Bar Association will lose no time in correcting an obvious error and that it will assure the public that it does not practice, nor believe in, the perpetuation of bigotry."

HE'S 'OUTRAGED'

Appeals Commissioner Albert Schanzer, five-term Brooklyn V[illegible] President of the Federal Bar A[illegible]ciation of New York, New Jer[illegible] and Connecticut wrote Mr. Riv[illegible] "I am outraged by the failure [illegible] the American Bar Association act favorably on your applica[illegible] for membership therein. I re[illegible]distinctly your service with me[illegible] the New York State Legislature [illegible]ing which you exhibited shrewd[illegible] intellect, devotion to the pu[illegible] service and an integrity and ethi[illegible] concept which would be of t[illegible]mendous value to any professio[illegible] association. I am a member [illegible] the Federal Bar Association of N[illegible] York, New Jersey and Connecti[illegible] and I am sure, we would deem [illegible] privilege to add you to our ran[illegible] If you will give the permission, [illegible] would consider it an honor to ho[illegible] the distinction of proposing yo[illegible] name as a member."



[illegible]f Deeds Post Taken Away

SCOOP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A virtual confirmation of the story carried in *PV* last week that the rising tide of anti-Negro forces in the Nation's Capitol is gathering strength to either seriously cripple or completely abolish not only the "Black Cabinet" but possibly all key positions held by Negroes, came this week with the announcement that the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, which has been headed by a Negro since 1889 will pass from Negro hands to the control of District Commissioners under provisions contained in the District Appropriation bill H.R. 2515 which has just been presented to Congress.

The bill, which Congress will pass next week, unless Negroes rally their opposition, abolishes the vacancy of the Recorder's office and would transfer the handling of its accounts and the disbursing of its funds from the Recorder to the District Commissioner.

HAS BEEN INDEPENDENT

The Recorder of Deeds has been the one Negro official with authority to hire his own personnel and to disburse his own funds. The appropriation for salaries is reduced by $12,270, which will make compulsory the discharge of approximately ten employees who cannot retain jobs in District government because of the Commissioner's anti-racial policy.

The bill is said to be cause [illegible] "grave concern" among politicia[illegible] and New Dealers have be[illegible] warned that many votes will [illegible] lost among Negro constituents [illegible] the changes are enacted.

The Recorder of Deeds Offi[illegible] has been under Negro leadersh[illegible] for more than 60 years, and t[illegible] office has been held by such di[illegible]tinguished names as Frederic[illegible] Douglass; B. K. Bruce; Willia[illegible] Monroe Trotter; C. H. J. Taylo[illegible] John C. Dancey; Henry Lincol[illegible]

First Negro Aldermen Elected in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS—The first Nego[illegible] aldermen of this city was elect[illegible] last week when the Republica[illegible] won nine of the 16 aldermanic contests.

Rev. Jasper C. Cotton, Repub[illegible] from, was the president mak[illegible]

Mrs. FDR, Mary Bethune Here May 2

Eleanor Roosevelt and Mary McLeod Bethune will appear at a public meeting, Sunday, May 2, at 4:00 p.m. at the Golden Gate Ballroom. Also appearing as guest speaker will be Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and as guest artist, Roland Hayes.

SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

(Editor Powell's regular Soapbox column will be omitted for four issues beginning with the issue of April 10th. In its place he will write a larger column based on his recent eight thousand mile cross-country tour. This is the second of the four articles.)

II.

POWELL

LOS ANGELES and the West Coast is repeating the gold rush of a century ago. The West Coast has more of the atmosphere of a boom area than even the Detroit Mid-west section. The population of Los Angeles has increased over a half a million in thirty months. This was not discovered until the OPA counted the number of ration books issued, and found that five hundred thousand more books had been issued than was the city's population according to the census of 1940. The Negro population has increased with more rapidity than the white. It has grown from sixty to ninety thousand. A stroll down Central Avenue will bring you face to face with people from all over Afro-America. Central Avenue today is a combination of Seventh Avenue in New York and South Parkway in Chicago.

The boom town atmosphere is everywhere. The cost of living is greater than in New York. Decent housing is out of the question. Black markets in meat, liquor and all other luxury commodities are flourishing. Night clubs and after-hour spots drain the packed pockets of black workers.

The whole mood of the West Coast is that of a holiday and the spirit is that of a carnival. The average Negro and white worker of the West Coast does not feel that he is at war. On the other hand the controlling group is scared stiff. There is no dim-out worth noticing. Wiltshire Boulevard in Hollywood is lit up like Broadway of two years ago. While I was there, an air raid alert was held. Ninety percent of the people didn't know what was happening, and the other ten percent, seemingly, was not interested. No one sought shelter. Downtown traffic continued on its "traffic as usual" way.

Rationing is another joke. The road from San Diego to Los Angeles, one hundred and twenty-five miles, is packed with more cars going both ways than one sees on Fifth Avenue in a month.

In this town where the mood, spirit and atmosphere is carefree there is beginning to enter an undertone of tension. The one half million new people of Los Angeles, both Negro and white, have been drawn largely from Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Many of these whites are bringing their age-old prejudices and hatreds with them. THEY ARE BRINGING SOUTHERNISM TO LOS ANGELES. Fortunately, the New Negro plus the new white man has organized the Negro Victory Committee under the chairmanship of Clayton Russell. This group of white churchmen, trade union leaders and Negro people, is doing more than any other single agency on the West Coast to defeat Southernism and make Democracy work.

● In the Goodyear Rubber factory, three thousand southern workers demanded from management that Negro workers be employed. Negro workers, today, are working side by side with this new white man.

● The intelligent white trade unionists plus Negro workers are fighting the Jimcro Boiler Makers' Union which has the blessing of many Uncle Tom, handkerchief-head, AFL Negro leaders.

● Shipyard workers, CIO, have vigorously fought that Negroes shall be integrated with them. Today, thousands of black workers are building Liberty ships side by side with whites.

● The Southernism element in a Federal Housing Project went to work to have the Negro tenants put out so that it would be all white. The Fishermen's Union rallied the dock workers and shipyard workers. They backed up the Negro tenants one hundred percent. Threats were met with threats and they were ready to "go to town." SOUTHERNISM WAS DEFEATED. Negro tenants are living together in that housing project with whites.

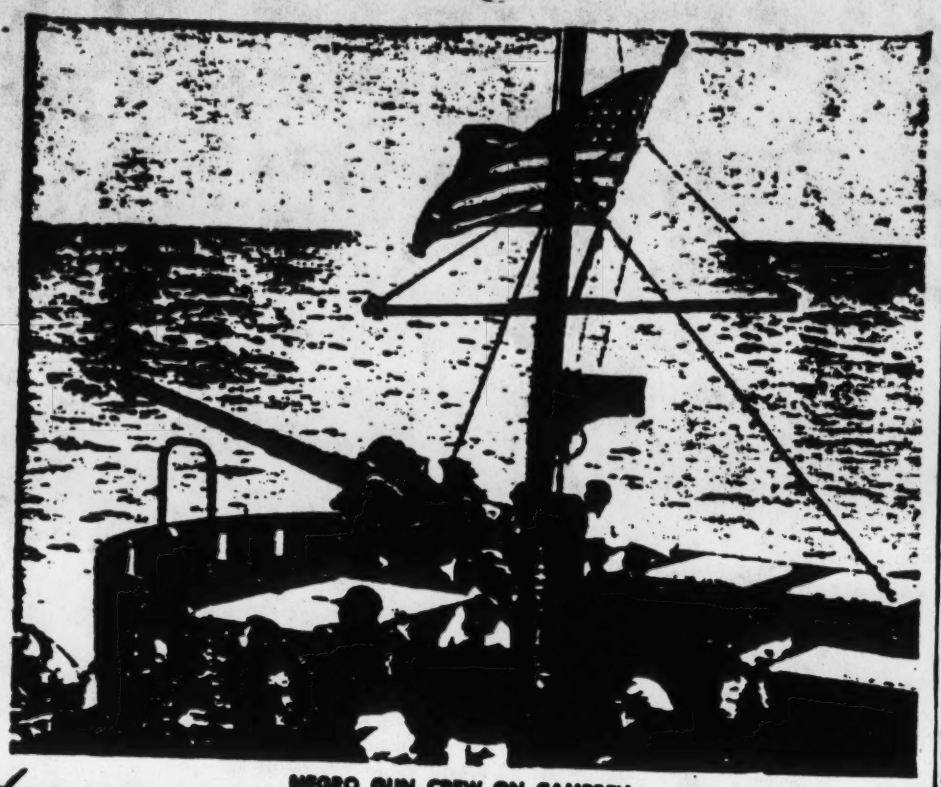
This is not true in Hollywood. The leaders of that vast industry are unintelligent, and not alert to the changing world in which they are living. The recent production of *Cabin in the Sky* in the language of *Time Magazine*, makes Negro artists "Sambo entertainers." Intelligent artists like Orson Welles are pushed around and kept in the corners when discussions take place that might remedy the situation.

The Negro entertainer, not of his own volition, has been pigeonholed and classified as a type that was long ago dropped from the ranks of the professionals of the white race. Strangely these same Negroes are faced today with Southernism where they live. On Blueberry Hill the big names of the Negroes in the theatrical profession have purchased several blocks of mansions. The few whites still there have gotten together to try to put them out, using a restrictive covenant signed a decade ago. I think these good friends of mine will find in their own personal fight against Southernism the unity and strength necessary to combat that influence on the lots of Hollywood.

Los Angeles is the most important city in Western America. The whole future of Democracy on the West Coast will be defined in Los Angeles. The Negro Victory Committee which has changed its name to The People's Victory Committee is the spearhead of the movement to eradicate Southernism and make Democracy work. Therein lies the only hope of the West Coast black and white worker—THE NEW NEGRO.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 24, 1943

ENCLOSURE 1



NEGRO GUN CREW ON CAMPBELL

Somewhere at Sea—A Coast Guard gun crew, wearing the new steel combat helmets, stands alert and ready for action aboard a Coast Guard cutter which is shepherding a merchant convoy bound for foreign shores. Guns aboard the speedy Coast Guard cutter on convoy duty are ever ready for action—USN foto for OWI.

North Africa Is Scene Of Bitter Story; Report

Somewhere in North Africa there is a battalion made up of Negro and white soldiers—which would be nothing new, if such would stop there. But according to reports, this particular group is battling on two fronts—against the axis enemy and among themselves. This is the sad story brought to *PV* by Joseph Vernon who recently returned from those parts.

Vernon, of 245 W 154 st, is a member of the steward department of the National Maritime Union, has been around the world twice during his eight years of riding the waves and has seen a bit of the worst of the worst. But his recent travels have increased his concern "to do something to draw attention to evils we cannot afford. That is why I came to PV," he informed the writer.

SAY IT AIN'T SO

In addition to generally known deplorable conditions on the race relations front, Vernon gathered from "careful and extensive investigation" on shore and among soldiers sailing on his transport, he reports that Negro and white soldiers in the city of (censored) fight and/or kill each other every day. This is due to "perpetual bickering among white and Negro soldiers," which also leads soldiers to desert their post. As many as 21 are supposed to have gone a permanent AWOL at one time.

On SS (censored) a memo from the Transport Commander on how to observe "Ash Wednesday," the beginning of Lent last month, pointed out that Catholic prayers would be in one place, the general church services in another and that "church service for Negro troops either in their quarters or troop mess."

STARVING FOR NEWS—FOOD

"Almost as bad as some of the things our boys have to go thru," Vernon says, "is that they are not getting the Negro newspapers and it was like giving bread to a hungry man. They never throw them away; they just keep passing them around until they wear out."

—S. W. GARLINGTON.

Will Barclay Visit Roosevelt?

NEXT WEEK PV discusses the question which has the State Department doing more than the usual thinking over the 'expected' visit of a Chief of State.

Will Barclay, president of the only Negro Republic, visit FDR? If so, what kind of reception will be in store for this Negro gentleman? . . . Don't miss an analysis of this 'problem' on this page NEXT week.

A Strange Coincidence?

Berlin Radio (April 13): "Tokio invasion of America near."

Hearst newspapers (all 17 of them, April 14): "Japanese invasion of U. S. near."

READ 'THE PEOPLE'S VOICE' IT'S PROGRESSIVE; CONCISE AND HELP LICK THE axis

India Giving All to Allies Despite Seething Discontent

By KUMAR GOSHAL

In spite of seething discontent, India has been comparatively quiet—and is quiet now—not merely because of the threat of British bayonets, bullets and bombs, implied or used actively; it is because there are still a few progressive leaders out of jail in India who have worked—and are now working—against heavy odds to keep the people calm and united, so that internal strife does not lead them from the frying pan of British imperialism into the fire of Japanese fascism, even through no fault of their own.

Kumar Goshal

In fact, while the British Tories are ruthlessly fighting the Indians, the Indians are showing greater foresight and understanding of the basic issues in this war, are struggling to help the larger cause of the United Nations!

INDIA LOOKS TO US

More than ever India is a concern of the United States now. American soldiers, both Negro and white, are now in India to fight the Japanese. America must take the lead in demanding that all the Indian leaders now in jail must be freed, that negotiations must be resumed for the purpose of establishing a national government for India, based upon India's independence, so that the Indians can have the fullest opportunity to fight for the defense of their country under their own leaders.

In this people's war all the people of all the United Nations, India included, must be given the fullest opportunity to contribute their best—not their least—to the total war effort of the Allies. It is only thus that we can win victory over fascism at the shortest possible time and at the least cost to all concerned.

'New Africa in Making,' Says Ozuomba Mbadiwi

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—"Africa has no quarrel with any individuals . . . only that Africa has resolved to build a *new* Africa which will dwarf all the engineering magnificence of the Pyramids of Africa, according to the African scholar Ozuomba Mbadiwi in an address here last week at Tennessee State College.

Negro Societies Confab Held in Camaguey, Cuba

HOY, Havana, Cuba—The Third Provincial Convention of the Negro Societies of Camaguey was held in the halls of the Antonio Maceo Society in the city of Camaguey recently. Greetings to the confab were expressed by the Federations of Havana and Oriente, brought by their respective presidents, Serafin Fortunado Linares and Dr. Guadalupe Castellanos.

Activities included a major report by Dr. Francisco Guillen, president of the Federation of the Negro Societies of Camaguey—which was unanimously approved. The Committees on Fight Against Fascism and Aid to the Democratic Peoples emphasized the citizen rights of the Negro population as a step forward towards the unification of the Negro population and extending their fight against fascism.

BAHAMA WORKERS INSTEAD OF AMERICAN NEGROES

The first contingent of Bahama farm workers imported to toil on Florida farms is pictured here coming out of the clipper plane that brought them to the States—under an agreement with the British government, while Negro manpower continues to remain idle or shackled by Dixie fences. Two thousand workers will be imported from the islands.—INS photo

LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH
Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

THE staid *New York Times* is in a dither because college students don't know American history. A survey by the paper covering 7,000 undergraduates in 36 universities disclosed that 25 per cent did not know Lincoln was President during the Civil War; 30 per cent did not know Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I; 84 per cent could not cite two contributions made to our heritage by Thomas Jefferson.

This is a shocking revelation and the *Times* is alarmed at this appalling lack of knowledge. But if any finger-pointing is to be done, then the *Times* must point at itself and at periodicals, books and people like itself because with them lies responsibility for this ignorance.

Altho history deals with the past, it is a live subject. It must be, because it concerns people and events and causes that never die. It can be taught in a live way. *The Times* and its friends have made it a dull subject full of dates and distortions. They have done this because to make history live, it must be taught in terms of the common man. *The Times* doesn't approve of that kind of history.

For example, the Revolutionary War and the events preceding it make one of the most thrilling chapters in our nation's history. It is the story of the common people on the march, the fight for independence and liberty, the birth of a new nation. It is the story of the poor farmer and the artisan joining hands with the wealthy merchant and landowner to win liberty and justice for all. And it is the story of other merchants and landowners who were Quislings of the period. The Revolutionary War was a people's revolution against oppression and tyranny. It was an example of unity of various win-the-war forces. The analogy with present events is deliberately ignored by our *New York Times* historians. They depict this period in vague, uncertain terms. They are wrong.

The proper answer to the date 1763 is not the Boston *Massacre*. The answer is Sam Adams and the Committees of Correspondence, the spark of revolt that flickered through the colonies, the spirit of independence, the story of the seamen who left their ship in Boston Harbor and walked up the ice-covered hill to the Common where they protested the invasion of their country by British troops.

The leader of these men was Crispus Attucks, a Negro, who was shot and killed that day and became the first victim in America's fight for freedom. Few people know Crispus Attucks. Fewer know that at that early date he had already run away from slavery.

The story of the Civil War is another favorite topic of the distorters. Here again the people were on the march for freedom. And here again, there is rarely mention of the labor movement which formed the backbone of the North's fight. Rarely does one hear or read or learn of Frederick Douglas and Sojourner Truth, of Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher, of Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner.

One of the most fascinating phases of American history is the reconstruction period following the Civil War. Almost without exception, our historians have hidden the revolutionary content of that era behind a veil of vituperation. With few exceptions, they have misrepresented the role of the Negro people and have shamefully besmirched their friends who tried to make sure that the Civil War was not fought in vain.

Our historians have gone out of their way to show ignorance and stupidity of "banjo-twanging, melody-singing" Negroes. They have created comic characters out of the "carpet baggers" who fought for the rights of the newly freed men. They ignored the laws passed by Southern legislatures dominated by Negroes which remain models of enlightened and progressive statutes.

The teaching of dull, dried, distorted and distilled history can only result in the mass of ignorance the *Times* so loudly deplores. It remains for the trade unions and the progressive organizations to revive interest in and take over the teaching of our history. To these groups falls the task of painting the movement of men and events in their true colors—showing them for what they are—the common man on the march.

We will regain our heritage only when history becomes alive and is recognized in terms of the people and the present.

Willard Townsend says:

Mediation Board Gunning for UTSEA

The United Transport Service Employees of America (UTSEA) is continuing its all-out effort to secure justice for railway workers. Furthermore, according to Willard S. Townsend in his syndicated column on "When *Labor Speaks,*" despite "twisted logic in opinions of the National Mediation Board" (NMB) there will be no letup in UTSEA's fight to end jimcro against Negro RR workers.

In discussing discrimination and the railway labor act, Townsend points out that the act makes it mandatory for railroads and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements thru representatives freely chosen by each party. NMB was created to mediate such disputes. But, this "has consistently recognized the Railroad Unions which refuse to admit Negroes to membership; but, these selfsame Unions claim the right to bargain for Negroes, and the Mediation Board has aided and abetted this practice."

BOARD FIGHTS UTSEA

Townsend points out that the board has been and still is unfriendly to UTSEA, despite the union's fight (even with the support of federal court rulings) to eliminate conditions which are in violation of the Railway Labor Act.

All such efforts are attempts to see that Negro workers are properly represented. Yet, the board "cannot forgive this rank heterdoxy" and has issued a plea to CIO President Murray asking "in effect that the UTSEA be stopped from disturbing labor unity."

According to the general policy adopted at CIO's last convention in Boston, the board is barking up the wrong tree. CIO holds that *"Unity should assure that all forms or practices of racial discrimination in unions be abolished."*

Urban League Talks:

Brewster Hiring Policy May Be Altered Soon

Extra

An exchange of letters between the New York Urban League's industrial secretary and Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, Long Island City, resulted Monday in a conference that promises to alter the plant's attitude toward hiring Negroes with the next 12 months.

L. R. Wallack, Brewster director of labor relations, has been at the plant only two months. Brought there when the company appointed Henry J. Kaiser as its superintendent two months ago, Wallack will attempt to iron out difficulties tending to tie up plane production.

The conference came about this way.

When it was announced that Kaiser (famous California shipbuilder), would be Brewster's superintendent, Jeffries wrote him a letter, dated March 30 in which he stated:

"I am positive that you are one of the few men in the country who can speed production in the Brewster plant. I also think that you can be influential in regaining the confidence of the community by integrating more equitably, members of minority groups throughout the entire Brewster plant." Recalling his experience in the United States Employment Service, Jeffries wrote Kaiser, "After a bitter fight I placed the first Negroes in your plant in positions other than porters and janitors."

(There are 6600 employees at Brewster, including 155 Negroes.)

Jeffries received a reply from John G. Hines, assistant to Brewster's president suggesting a conference with Wallack and a further letter, dated April 13, from Wallack, confirming Monday's appointment.

Definite points made at the conference were:

- the Urban League can send suitable workers direct to the plant;
- Wallack will advise the personnel staff that it must alter any negative attitude towards qualified workers because of race, creed or color;
- applicants who formerly took training at the Aviation Trade Center and were then denied work at Brewster, may now go *directly* to Brewster, receive certification, then take training with a reasonable certainty of employment;
- A meeting will be held in the near future between officers of Local 365, United Automobile Workers (UAW) CIO, and Urban League representatives to discuss means for altering an apparent bottle-neck now existing with Negro workers already in the plant. Integration and up-grading of such workers seems to have hit a snag;
- Brewster says that, due to hold-ups in production amounting to 235 million dollars worth of contracts, it is not now interested in wide recruiting. It has an adequate labor supply on hand, *but*, within the next 12 months will need at least 1200 women and draft-exempt men to fill expected vacancies left by men going into the armed forces.

French Leader To Fly Here For May Rally

Albert Guigui, member of the Free French movement and general secretary of the French Confederation Generale de Travail, will fly from London to address the Labor for Victory Rally at the Yankee Stadium on Sunday afternoon, May 2, it was announced today.

The Labor for Unity and Victory Committee, sponsoring the rally, stated that Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida would be a featured speaker, as will Margaret G. Bondfield, first British woman Cabinet Minister, and long associated with the labor movement.

Teacher's Union Honors Dr. George W. Carver

Dr. George Washington Carver was honored posthumously, Saturday, when the New York City Teachers Union made its annual award "To the individual who has contributed outstanding services in the cause of Education for Victory." Award was made by singer Paul Robeson to Dr. A. W. Curtis, jr., secretary of the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, at the seventh annual conference of the Union, held this year in the Hotel Commodore.

The conference, commemorating the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birth, was built primarily around six forums led by prominent speakers and ending in general discussion. Forum two, chaired by Dr. Max Yergan, executive director, Council on African Affairs, and titled Through Unity to Victory "discussed the problems of the Negro in National unity, combatting anti-Semitism, and teaching the truth about Labor, among other questions.

Main speakers were Donald DuShane, secretary, National Education Association (NEA), Commission of Defence of Democracy through Education; Charles Hendley, president, The Teachers Union, and Julius Emspak, national secretary, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA). Mr. DuShane's speech on the importance of immediate anti-poll tax legislation brought prolonged applause from delegates.

Chairman of the conference was Dr. Bella V. Dodd, legislative representatives for the Teachers Union.

CORRECTION!

Last week on this page PV's labor reporter made an error. Instead of writing that the Bedford School is located at 11 West 42nd st. the reporter tried to put it in the Times Building on the 25th floor. The school definitely is not in the Times Building—so with apology to Bedford and to readers, same labor reporter re-directs would-be women welders to 11 West 42nd st.—Y. C.

Press Criminal Charges Against Knickerbocker Hotel for Jimcro

Special

For the first time in New York, a criminal charge is being pressed against a hotel manager for discrimination. Martin A. Nichols, night manager at the Knickerbocker Hotel in downtown Manhattan, will face trial in Court of Special Sessions for refusing accommodations to William Bowman, Saginaw, Mich., Negro international organizer for the United Auto Workers, CIO, on the night of March 23.

Magistrate Charles G. Keutgen, upholding sections 40 and 41 of the New York State Civil Rights Code, April 13, at Jefferson Market Court denied a motion by Nichols' attorney to dismiss the complaint and ordered the case held over for Special Sessions. Nichols was paroled in custody of his counsel. If convicted, the hotel man can go to jail for 30 to 90 days or pay a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500 or both.

The case is being handled by Max Delson, attorney for the Worker's Defense League. Alex McGowan, regional director UAW, a union with 800,000 members, many thousands of which are Negroes, has announced that the union will handle all discrimination cases in the area thru the League. "We intend to fight this case to a finish," McGowan stated.

Bowman, after the hearing, said: "Democracy isn't dead; it just hasn't been used."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 24, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Senator Downing is Calling for a Senate Investigation of Discrimination in the Armed Forces. Is This a Good Time to Raise the Issue of Mixed Units?

PRO:

James L. H. Peck
Aviator, Author
NYC

Never was the time more opportune. America's dearth of properly distributed manpower is causing concern in high quarters. These same quarters, however, have adhered to the policy of segregation that, in turn, makes necessary the quota system under which Negroes are being activated into Army and Navy and Air Forces. It would seem that "Dixieism" is of more immediate concern than the all-out offensive against Fascism. We are not fighting all-out, so long as the tremendous reservoir of strong and patriotic colored Americans remain practically un-tapped. And we're going to have to go all-out to win; one can't win a race with the brakes on. Mixed units in all the branches of service would eliminate the per cent quota system; their use would make the US services truly democratic in the eyes of the other United Nations and, in itself, constitute a strong psychological and propaganda weapon against the Axis. There are those who insist that mixed units would not fight to best advantage, that dissention would be inevitable and morale would be impaired thereby. That is a lie and a deliberate evasion; it is also tacit acceptance of the Nazi way of life and Adolf must be very happy about it. Mixed units can, and have, fought well. Our squadron in Spain had one of the best records of any pursuit unit on either side.

CON:

Expressions From Deep South—Editors Notes
NYC

In his American Mercury article in April, Temple Graves said: "The race issue is one on which Southerners will not compromise. They will accept help, listen to argument, enact forms in the gathering liberal impulse, and try to abide by United States Supreme Court rulings. But they will not be forced . . ." Mark Ethridge, before the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee in Birmingham last summer declared: "There is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy for any of them (Negroes) to tell them that they can expect it or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war." Some weeks ago Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana made a statement to the effect that if the Southern white soldier fighting overseas believed that he was fighting for the social equality of the Negro, he would lay down his arms and return. A number of Southerners queried in New York, hesitatingly expressed themselves on the question of a mixed brigade but would not give their names nor permit their pictures to be taken. The following expressions were elicited: "The Negro boy would not feel right in a white brigade."

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April 24, 1943

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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100-42735

May 1, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: PEOPLES VOICE
(Negro Weekly Newspaper)
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are clippings of interest taken from the April 17, 1943 copy of the "Peoples Voice".

The New York Office will continue to furnish the Bureau with the items of interest from future copies of this paper.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
SAC

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Moors Get Government Backing To Help Relieve Food Problem

By S. W. CARLINGTON

Special

Sooner or later you may be chewing on a horse, or some other unusual source of meat such as muskrats or groundhogs, and be glad to get it. But, I'll bet 9 to 10 that the Moors will not be so harassed. You see, long before World War II, the Moors had been thinking of and doing something about a *food for freedom* program. Right now the food problem is probably the most pressing problem facing the nation, and the Government is mighty glad of these thrifty people – because they are enabling more of us to get "three squares" a day.

Last month a delegation of Moors, headed by their representative and diplomatic spokesman, Grand Sheik Tamad F. D. Turner-El, were cordially received by federal officials in DC and secured a FHA grant to purchase live stock and general equipments for their 500 acre farm in Berkshire, Conn., and other places in New England and Long Island. This was not the first US loan for the Moors. A few years back they received one to build up their chicken farm on Gordan Heights, LI.

Grand Shiek F. Turner-El

SERVICES RENDERED

In addition to carrying on an extensive farm and poultry project, the Moors render other services. At the Berkshire there are 10 buildings including a hotel–rendering all the functions of a small town. At Woodstock Estate (Conn.) there is a home for the aged which has received favorable comments from the state governor. Thru efforts of the Grand Sheik many have been placed in factories which previously refused to hire Negroes.

But, wait. . . Just because these people look like Negroes, do not call them "Negroes" or "colored."

Even tho many were born in the US, they hold that they are just human beings, and will not be identified by such a slave name carry-over as "Negro."

U.S. CITIZENS, NOT NEGROES

Grand Sheik Turner-El, eastern district head of the Moorish Science Temple of North America (a NY corporation), informed the writer:

"There are no Negroes: that merely is a slave term. Colored people actually are of Moorish descent because of the fact that their forefathers came from Morocco 316 years ago. They are citizens of the US by birth, and Moors by ancestry."

Members of the Moorish Science Temple are said to be 2,000,000 strong, with chapters or units thruout the nation. New England (Hartford in particular) is their stronghold. There is a temple in Brooklyn at 1796 Fulton st. Richard Scott-Bey is the local Grand Shiek.

A SUFFIX WILL MAKE A MOOR

Members of the Moorish Science Temple follow the Islamic religion and wear the Moroccan costume — the fez (for men) and turban (for women). All add to their names the suffix "El" or "Bey," signifying their Moorish descent. For instance, the Grand Shiek was born plain T. Frederick Douglas Turner in Cincinnai, Ohio. in 1910, the son of a Islamic missionary couple. But by adding the "El" making Turner-El he changes from a Negro into a Moor.

It's really quite simple, if the writer adds "El" he becomes S. W. Garlington-El, and *Presto!* another Moor is added to the campaign to "rehabilitate the 15,000,000 people in America of Moorish descent." So said the Shiek.

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Publishers Meet Committee:

Anti-Smear Crusade Is Getting Results

BY LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Extra

The crusade initiated by *PV* to end the crime smear carried on against Harlem by the Metropolitan press, is bringing about revolutionary results in the treatment of the Negro in the day-to-day news. A change of policy has already been put into effect on several papers.

The turning point came when 8,000 people met at a mass meeting on April 4 at the Golden Gate. The meeting which had been called by the People's Committee, authorized that body to begin negotiations with the daily press for a change of policy in its treatment of news concerning the Negro. And on April 8, a body of Negro and white citizens representing city-wide organizations and professions formulated a detailed memorandum to the Metropolitan press and began holding a series of planned personal conferences with the publishers and editors of each of the papers. The first meeting was held with Lee Woods, executive editor of the NY *World Telegram*.

HAS "NO DIFFERENCES"

Councilman Adam C. Powell jr, representing the People's Committee, has arranged conferences with Sulzberger of the New York Times (for this Wednesday at 4pm); with Richard Clark, managing editor of the *NY Daily News* (through its owner, Col. Patterson, publisher). William Randolph Hearst's reply to Councilman Powell's request was to the effect that he and Powell had no differences on the matter.

The two groups engaging in these discussions are supporting each other in order that they may work more effectively.

GAVE NO GUARANTEE

Typical of these meetings was the one held with Woods of the *Telegram*. Arguing for this new policy were Walter White, NAACP; Rev. John Johnson, St. Martin's Church; Dr. Peyton Anderson; George E. Cohron, Harlem office, Social Security Board; Henry Craft, YMCA; and Judge Hubert T. Delany. These persons represented a committee composed of: Lester Granger, Edward Lewis, Judge Jane Bolin, Samuel Battle, Austin E. McCormack, Judge Justine Wise Polier, Henry W. Pope, Ruth Logan Roberts, Rev. James H. Robinson, Cecilia Cabaniss Saunders, Channing H. Tobias, Frank Tatten, vice-president Chase Nat'l Bank, William H. Wortham and Max Yergan.

Woods told the committee that he would not guarantee absolute disuse of the word "Negro" in crime stories but he would not use it except in unusual circumstances. The committee answered that they would not accept this compromise because they felt it should never be used.

Woods attempted to justify occasional racial identification by pointing out that he might wish to use it in a favorable story. The committee insisted that the damage done by associating the word 'Negro' with crime is so great that they would willingly forego its use in any instance.

He then stated that lack of identification of a criminal would lead his readers to believe that all crime was committed by whites. The committee hastened to point out that this association of Negroes with crimes was brought about by the press and all of its evil consequences such as youthful gang wars, interference with jobs for Negroes and general racial antagonism. Therefore responsibility lay with the press to recondition the minds of their readers.

A definite promise was made to discontinue the use of the word 'mugging' except where such a technique was actually used. As a result the *World Telegram* has thus far carried out its promise to the letter.

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Washington

By CHARLES PEARCE

These pictures in the concourse or waiting room of Penn Station up thar in New York are grand, but why in tarnation did they have to make the colored brother grin while all the rest of the folks were grim and determined.

Lieut. James Oliver Freeman, Chief Cobbs, Hum Bradley, Clarence Small, Walter Baker and Al White gum-beating in the old time fashion in the "Y" 'tother nite was reminiscent of the old days. Yep, Rev. Simmons was in on it too.

Nothing but white MP's ride trains to keep order, eh?

When they started mentioning Oscar Chapman's name for the FEPC post, no one took into account the personal grudge Ickes (Sourpuss) bears against Larry Cramer—maybe that's why Chappie didn't take over FEC.

Was that Bill Hastie strolling through The Pentagon building (War Department) Wednesday afternoon?

All the governors could talk about at that Southern group meeting was the problem of race relations as it effects the Roosevelts.

Is John P. Davis settled as the secretary to Vito Marcantonio?

And Majorie MacKenzie Lawson, a columnist for the Courier, is in the legal division of FEPC. So?

Talking with Ralph Matthews and Mable Alston in the stew shop Wednesday, and learning all of the late news.

Henry Lewis, son of the late John Whitelaw Lewis, the man who built most of the Negro owned institutions in Washington, is seriously ailing in a local hospital.

Lewis, who came to Washington with Cassy's Army, is responsible for the erection of the Industrial Bank, the Whitelaw Hotel and the Lewis office building at 11th and You Streets. Some record, if you ask, an' some record even in case you don't ask!

Willard C. Townsend of the Transport Workers Union and George Weaver of the CIO dining in the YWCA Thursday afternoon.

Nice story on Harriet Tubman in current issue of *Pic*. Negroes themselves ought to familiarize themselves with the stories of these black heroes.

Claude Barnett visiting in the OWI building Thursday afternoon and meeting Spinky Alston for the first time.

Edgar G. Brown of the NNC and UGE visiting in the Department of Agriculture Wednesday—did he get the appointment with the big shot he sought?

The Army simply doesn't know what to do about the Negro question when it comes to combat units. But brother when it comes to laboring, can they find spots for them. Yep, all over the world.

What is the truth behind that chaplain's story on the conduct of certain officers in the Solomon Islands?

Too little is said of the splendid work Lt. Col. Campbell C. Johnson is doing in the Selective Service system where he has the confidence of his superior, General Hershey. He is not listed as an old or race relations man in the Congressional Directory—so ask, he is listed as executive assistant, for which glory be.

There is much discussion over the speech made by the Governor of Alabama the other day at Tuskegee when he was the principal speaker on Founder's Day.

What's behind the removal of Alonzo (Lonnie) Adon from the post as curator of Howard's art gallery after so many years of service?

Corporal Clarence A. Robinson, former New Yorker, visited the city last week. He's en route to an OCD.

Scarcity of teachers being felt all over the country. Low pay, unsatisfactory working conditions are contributing causes for the dearth which.

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NEW YORK CITY

Solid Meddlin'

With MARIONE BOYD

By FREDI WASHINGTON

The war is teaching us the value of women's ability. Virginia Victorine who has been working the lunch counter at Liggett's Drug Store, 5th ave and 125 st, moved up to the managership now that George King (first Negro to hold such a job in the city) reported to Uncle Sam Thursday gone. Good luck George you did a swell job.

BESSIES A LA TOKIO

Lena Horn is hobbling on a cane, having hurt her ankle while trying to keep up with Uncle Bill in a dance routine on the set of "Stormy Weather." Still out on the Coast Noble Sissle, with his beautiful wife and two youngsters, is installed in one of the ultra-modern homes the Japanese had to vacate on Blueberry Hill (this is the newly-opened section for Negroes). The F.B.I. found a short wave radio set concealed in the walls of the basement which of course they promptly removed.

Understand the deportment of some of the young ladies of the ensemble on the set of Stormy Weather leaves much to be desired. It is high time this group starts to use their brains as well as their feet, and realizes that for every act of indiscretion committed by them, we are pushed back ten paces. Come now girls, lets start moving forward together.

Johnny Vigal and John Mason comic team, have left these parts to join Bill Robinson's new show on the Coast.

Had a letter from Shade Wright now stationed in Australia and he tells me that we gals here are lucky to get cotton stockings. The women and children there go bare-foot because there just ain't no such animal as shoes and stockings to be had.

WELL OF ALL THINGS!

Frank's restaurant seems to have had a change of heart concerning the seating of colored patrons. Sunday, dinner hour, I spotted my sisters and brothers seated in all sections and not just to one side as has been the usual custom.

I wish the various organizations running benefits would give some of the lesser names of show business a break and stop demanding all top names for their entertainment. The big names are over-worked, and furthermore it is physically impossible for them to grant every request. The little fellow goes unnoticed, but many times is better able to give the time, and often has equally good entertainment value. We should not forget that they too, want to do their bit toward the winning of this war.

HOW ABOUT IT?

Wonder what is happening with Canada Lee's new starring vehicle *Now Georgia*? I hope this one will hit the boards, but soon. Its theme is timely and gives us black folk a say on the subject of the war.

Too bad Dooley Wilson did not make a recording of *As Time Goes By*. The o'boys who recorded it are collecting plenty of dough! You do remember that it was he who repopularized it in the much talked of picture Casablanca? Every time you turn your radio dial you hear it, and it still sounds good. Seems it's too good for even the corny bands and voices to kill.

Fannie Robinson is in Los Angeles for a much needed rest after a strenuous winter of war work in New York and not to sever her marriage of long standing to Bill as the busy bodies would have you believe.

There was more rubber than cash in the checks used to pay off the show appearing with Noble Sissle at the Hollywood Casino out on the ultra strip (Sunset Blvd.) just down the street from the Trocadero don't you know?

Chauncey Houghton (not Chauncey Baker), Ellington's clarinetist, is now on his furlough and will report to Camp Upton next week when he returns from a visit to his mother in Baltimore.

Hattie McDaniels will have a feature part in James Cagney's new picture, "Roland's Folly." Hope this is not just another "mammy" part. Hattie is capable of doing other things and if the producers want to argue the point of physical appearance, I can name for you many of our race who are large of stature and dark of hue whose accomplishments in the field of education, science, government, etc., matches those of our white brothers. Why not glorify these people and incidently educate the movie going public. Will you join the fight Hattie?

LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

THIS is a time of whirlwind and storm. It is a time when false standards and misconceptions are swept away and the contradictions in a democratic society are bared and laid open for scrutiny. It is a time when people all over the world fight for liberty, and their oppressors, wherever they may be, are threatened with extinction.

The short-sighted Northern industrialists and the Southern bourbons who practice prejudice-as-usual are sensing the fact.

I have before me the latest report from the Office of War Information which shows that the employment of Negroes in other than common labor occupations is increasing among Southern storage and warehousing firms. According to the report, Negroes are being employed as truck drivers and helpers in southern Tennessee establishments, while a New Orleans company lists 450 Negroes among its 550 workers. Seventy-five of the Negro employees were engaged as truck drivers. Three concerns other than these, in Southern cities also reported employment of Negroes as drivers.

This is a tiny indication of progress in the reactionary South. It is progress forced by the drain of manpower into the armed forces.

With the axis forces in Tunisia on the run, the question of an invasion of Europe looms large.

A TERRIFIC JOB

We must ask ourselves how will the home front meet the great demand that will be made for munitions, tanks, planes, ships, food and other vital materials of war? The answer lies in the all important question of manpower. Our solution necessitates the utilization of the skills of all the American people.

While so called "experts" are trying to solve this problem, Negro manpower is still being wasted in large sections of the country and in important industries because of the prejudice-as-usual practice. One need not be a genius or a government official to realize that this war can not be won if large sections of our people are immobilized because of the pigment of their skin.

The Negro people, like other minority groups, have already made great contributions to our war effort.

Only recently the newspapers told how a Coast Guard crew fired at a torpedo heading for their ship and how they hit it in the water. So far as is known, this is the first time such a shot has ever been successful. It is not generally known that the man behind the gun was a Negro sailor.

The role of the Negroes in our merchant marine is well known by now. The Army and Navy also has its full quota of Negro heroes.

HAVE PROVEN THEMSELVES

Wherever our men and women have received the opportunity to work and to fight, they have covered themselves with glory and with credit to their country and their people.

We must extend this opportunity to work and fight. Our people are anxious to contribute to our war effort. The forces which would bar their skills are helping Hitler and Hirohito as much as any paid enemy agent.

The Southern bourbons and the Northern industrialists who discriminate against our people and other minority groups must not only be exposed—they should be indicted for sabotaging our war.

All out for victory! End Jim Crow!

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Get Executive

under the direction of Robert H. Gray and James Stone Jr. president and Chairman of the financial committee, of the branch, respectively.

Thru the efforts of a host of canvassers the league expects to raise $1500. Along with this canvass is a letter campaign which aims to net an additional $2500. The drive closes May 8.

Lawyer's Association Sponsors "Smear" Forum

The Harlem Lawyer's Association will sponsor a forum on "The Crime Wave in Harlem and Fascist Policies of Newspapers" Sunday, April 18, at 4 p.m. at Mother AME Zion church, 160 w. 137 st. Prominent speakers will lead the discussion after which there will be an open forum.

PEOPLES VOICE
April 17, 1943

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Retain Counsel In Burrows Case

GULFPORT, Miss.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People revealed this week that it has retained a white Mississippi lawyer as counsel for George Burrows, cook, who was returned here after fleeing Mississippi following his escape by shooting his way out of a group intent upon his lynching.

Burrows awaits trial in Hines County jail, Jackson, Mississippi, where he was sent for safety. He was sent back to Mississippi after the NAACP had appealed to Governor Dewey to act against his extradition, because it was feared that his life would be in jeopardy if he returned to Mississippi.

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Mbadiwe Speaks in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe, founder and president of the International Club of New York University and African author, was the guest speaker at Morris Brown College here last Sunday.

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Harten Chosen to Head Brooklyn Rally Committee

Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist church, was chosen chairman of the Brooklyn committee supporting the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden June 7, at an enthusiastic organizational meeting in the church last week.

The rally, initiated by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the Peoples Committee, will raise a demand for full and equal participation in the war effort by the Negro people.

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April 17, 1943

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Subway Cop Suspension Is Quick One

The Board of Transportation announced Monday that Patrolman Rayfield Jacobson, temporarily suspended from the subway police force on charges of beating Ethelen Burnett, 15-year-old high school girl, had been reinstated. Jacobson donned his unfiorm again on Monday, April 12, three weeks after he was ordered off the force.

The Board's announcement resulted from evidence presented at a hearing last Monday at 250 Hudson st., Room 609. At that hearing Jacobson's side of the subway beating on March 15 was presented for the first time. His story differed radically from testimony given by Ethelen, ten of her schoolmates. and Dr. Arthur Boylan, principal of George Washington High School.

The Board's decision deprived Jacobson of only three weeks pay, effective as of March 21. News of his reinstatement did not please the large body of citizens who felt that only permanent suspension from the force should be considered adequate retribution for Jacobson's loss of control. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burnett, Ethelen's parents are considering further action against the subway company, and the NAACP has offered services of a lawyer.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 17, 1943

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ADAM AND 'BOOTSIE' GO TO WAR

PV's Editor-In-Chief Adam Powell, jr, and cartoonist Ollie Harrington will be among a small group of picked newspaper men invited as special guests of the War Department at the army maneuvers of the famous 93rd all-Negro division in Louisiana the latter part of April and the first of May.

The invited group will spend a few days in the field with soldiers in order to obtain at first hand a picture of the role Negro soldiers and officers are playing in modern warfare. Cartoonist Harrington will do some of his nationally-known sketches as part of his assignment.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 17, 1943

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SOAPBOX · · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr

(Editor Powell's regular Soapbox Column will be omitted for the next four issues beginning with this. In its place he will write a longer column based up his recent eight thousand mile cross-country tour.)

POWELL

IT IS MY profound conviction a new America is in the making. The mold for this new America is being cast in the far West and Mid-west; specifically, in the Los Angeles and Detroit section. The shape of post-war America will largely depend on what happens in these two towns. In the midst of this World War, a bloodless battle is being fought on the home front. While the final battle lines have not yet been clearly defined, one can safely label the present conflicting forces THE NEW NEGRO and SOUTHERNISM.

Southernism is by no means subscribed to by the majority of white workers. It is a last minute effort on the part of the unAmerican minority of the South to keep the Negro in his place. It is a movement among the ruling clique that is no longer sectional but it is striving for place as the dominant national philosophy of America. IF SOUTHERNISM SUCCEEDS, THEN AMERICA WILL GO FASCIST. IF SOUTHERNISM IS DEFEATED THE BLUEPRINT DEMOCRACY OF JEFFERSON—LINCOLN—ROOSEVELT WILL BEGIN TO BE A REALITY FOR ALL PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The NEW NEGRO is a label for all those forces of America, not only black but white as well, who recognize that there can be no Democracy until the black man is included on the basis of full equality. The Negro today is the yardstick of Democracy. The success or failure of Democracy in the eyes of the world will depend on the treatment of the black man in America. THE ENTIRE DESTINY OF THE WORLD IS TIED UP WITH THE PRESENT TREATMENT OF AND THE FUTURE PLANNING FOR MY FIFTEEN MILLION SECOND CLASS CITIZENS.

Under the label of NEW NEGRO we find grouping together such widely divergent groups as the Southern Conference of one hundred leading whites and the CIO Council of Detroit. Protestants, liberal Catholics, Jews, Trade Unionists, racketeers, employers, whites in the armed forces—all the varied individuals and groups which go to make up America.

THE NEW NEGRO WAS BORN IN HARLEM LONG BEFORE PEARL HARBOR. His roots go back to the depressing thirties. He grew strong nationally when the war broke out. He came of age in Los Angeles. Here he organized the Negro Victory Committee. He cast off "swaddling clothes" at the Durham, North Carolina Conference. He reached full maturity during the Sojourner Truth Housing Riot in Detroit. There he realized that the poor white worker would fight by his side any unAmerican, even though he be white. The black worker knows today that the white worker can't win without him. The white worker recognizes this too. THE NEW NEGRO is joining forces with the new white man.

SOUTHERNISM DOES NOT SPRING FROM THE NEEDS AND DESIRES OF A PEOPLE. SOUTHERNISM IS THE ARTIFICIAL FRANKENSTEIN OF AMERICAN FASCISM. IT WAS CREATED TO KEEP THE NEGRO IN HIS PLACE AND, THEREBY, KEEP THE POOR WHITE DOWN AS WELL. UNLESS SOUTHERNISM IS DEFEATED, AMERICAN DEMOCRACY IS FINISHED FOR THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Southernism is a twentieth century Hitlerized Klan. It is willing to play ball with any force in our American life that will help it achieve its desired goal. It has missionaries of racial hate in every war center of America. There is not a plant engaged in production that does not have within its walls an agitator. This doctrine has pervaded the armed forces of our nation. It has seeped into the bars along the San Pedro waterfront. It sits behind mahogany desks in the capital of our nation. Always blessed by Protestant preachers of the Southern white church it is now beginning to seek a formal alliance with the many unAmerican members of the Catholic church. This is an amazing trend. The Klux Klan was always against Catholics, Jews, and Negroes. Today it no longer is. SOUTHERNISM—KLU KLUX KLAN 1943 STYLE—IS ONLY AGAINST THOSE WHO WILL GIVE THE NEGRO HIS DUE RIGHTS.

Southernism is specifically aimed at all those who are helping the new Negro. It is against Trade Union movements especially the CIO, liberal churchmen of all faiths, the Jew and the black man.

I have seen Southernism and the New Negro come face to face in a housing project on the West Coast; on Blueberry Hill in Hollywood; on the lots of the motion picture companies, and in war plants. I have seen these two forces encounter each other as black and and white men of the armed forces met on the cross country trains of our nation. I saw them in Packard of Detroit, and during the CIO elections in the Ford plant. I saw them face to face in Atlanta, Georgia last Friday as the leaders of the Southland met to consider the New Negro. I WISH TO REPORT TO THE NATION THAT THE NEW NEGRO HASN'T LOST IN ANY OF THESE ENCOUNTERS.

(NEXT WEEK—The New Negro vs. Southernism in Los Angeles and Hollywood.)

Send FDR Resolution:

White Seamen Protest Jimcro of Negro Mates

The white members of the crew of the ——— of the American Merchant Marine, a ship of the National Maritime Service, incensed at the discriminatory treatment of Negro shipmates in an Australian port, have sent a resolution to President Roosevelt as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, asking him to investigate the conditions, which, according to the statement, have been ordered by American naval and military authorities.

Vincent Santilli, member of the crew, brought a copy of the resolution to PV last week. Santilli, 22 years old, well-dressed, and the type of good-looking clean-cut American kid this country needs more of, stated the facts.

AUSTRALIANS OKAY

"I've been with the merchant marine two years, and I've never seen this happen before. The Australian people are very friendly and as far as I've seen, haven't any prejudices. At least it was like that before the war and for awhile afterwards."

Vincent said on his last trip he went ashore, along with some of his Negro shipmates, to attend a nightclub. The manager told the boys at the door that Vincent would be admitted, but not the Negro seamen.

"He told us that he didn't have any objections to the colored fellows, but he was under orders, and if he didn't comply the military authorities would close the place. There was one night club in port for Negroes, but they closed it up."

Vincent said that when the manager refused his friends, he turned to the fellows and said:

VINCENT SANTILLI

Vincent Santilli, 22-year-old seaman brought an interesting story to PV. The white members of his merchant marine ship (NMU) have sent a resolution to President Roosevelt protesting discrimination against their Negro shipmates in Australia.—M. Smith photo

"They even discriminate here, now."

NO TROUBLE AT ALL

There were seven Negro seamen in the ship's crew, and according to Vin, they got along fine with the white boys. In fact, when the resolution was adopted at a ship's meeting, it was a unanimous measure—and there were plenty of white fellows from the south in the group!

"We think such things are putting an obstacle in the way of winning the war. Here we are delivering the goods, keeping 'em sailing, risking our lives, and pull into a port after a long trip to face that kind of stuff! It's not fair to us nor to any of the other fellows in the merchant marine."

Vin is pretty mad about the whole thing. He'll be sailing soon again. Scared?

"Nope, not yet," Vin says. His home is from California and there's a freckly-complexed, healthy look about him. He says his mother worries, but "she wants me to keep 'em sailing."

The Negro sailors he talked to in Australia were very unhappy about the discrimination brought upon them by the very country they are fighting for, but they manage somehow. There's the Bondi Youth Center, a recreational club sponsored by the Communist Party where soldiers of all races are welcomed, but according to Vin:

"Some American white soldiers even came in there and tried to start trouble, but they were told if they didn't like the set-up they could get out."

Haitians Train at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Lt. Philippe Celestin, Lt. Alix Pasquet and Sgt. Raymond Casagnol, three soldiers from Port au Prince (Haitian city) recently arrived at Tuskegee Institute here to learn to fly the USA way via the 66th Army Air Force Flying Training Detachment.

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PEOPLE'S VOICE

Published weekly by the People's Voice Publishing Company, Inc.

Adam Clayton Powell Jr., editor-in-chief

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Seaboard Conference Sets Goal Of Million Save FEPC Signatures

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

The April 10 and 11 Eastern Seaboard Conference of the national Negro Congress held at Abyssinian Baptist Church here, launched a ten-day drive for a million signatures and pledged $2000 to carry on the fight to save the FEPC. At the Sunday mass meeting, Congressman Vito Marcantonio flayed those Negro-hating, red-hating, poll-tax and white-supremacy elements in Congress who seek to set up a fascist state here in America.

This conference was not only an indication of the Negro's political awakening under a new type of leadership, still of how white and black Americans can work together for the common good of this country; but it symbolized a new world trend toward a people's world.

This was not a conference of blatant, emotional speeches or of polite interracial gestures—it was, as National President, Max Yergan said; ". . . a working conference,"—where nearly 500 delegates from eight states, representing 2,000,000 people in civic, labor, youth, political, educational, fraternal and racial organizations met to plan for unity behind the nations war efforts; the full democratization of the Negro people, and to demand an immediate land invasion of the Continent of Europe for the shortening of the war.

KEYNOTE SPEECH

Edward Strong, executive secretary of the Congress, made the key-note speech Saturday morning. This was a brilliant analysis of the world situation today as it affects the Negro people, and the position they should take on every issue.

At the mass meeting on Sunday, beside speeches by Max Yergan, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, James B. Carey, national secretary, CIO and Edmonia Grant of National Student Division, YWCA, five resolutions were read:

● The resolution on the FEPC, that a campaign be immediately started to mobilize public opinion to bring about the reestablishment of FEPC as an independent body with adequate powers extended to all appropriate fields of discrimination, was supported by an appropriation of $2,000 to carry it out. The next 10 days were set aside for the circulation of petitions to get a million signatures;

● The SECOND FRONT RESOLUTION called for "the United Nations to undertake to bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion by launching an immediate land attack upon the European continent";

● The FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION pledged loyalty and support to our government's stated foreign policy, declared the vigorous prosecution of the war requires that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms be immediately applied to India, Africa, the Carribean and other colonial people, and that this country undertake rescue measures to alleviate the plight of the Jewish people in foreign countries. It also stated we are opposed to any force that attempts to disrupt unity of this nation with the Soviet Union, China and other members of the United Nations;

● The RESOLUTION ON PRICE CONTROL in view of the necessity of preserving the health of working people and need for keeping prices within their means, resolved: to support the President's veto of the Bankhead Bill, which takes the lid off farm prices: also the President's net income limitations, and called for passage of Pepper-Kilgore Bill for mobilization of nation's economic resources, and universal rationing of cost-of-living commodities;

● The Resolution on Discrimination in Armed Forces demanded the establishment of a mixed unit; the issuance of a war edict prohibiting segregation or discrimination in the armed forces, and on public transportation facilities, and resolved the Conference pledge itself to urge the WMC to utilize all manpower to the fullest extent in industry and agriculture.

The panel speakers were: For Manpower—Charles A. Collins; Ferdinand Smith; Edward Lawson; Herman Smith, IUMSWA, and Mabel K. Staupers, National Association Colored Graduate Nurses. A PEOPLE'S VICTORY—A PEOPLE'S PEACE PANEL: Thyra J. Edwards, PV General Manager; Fred V. Fields, Council for Pan American Democracy; Lin Liang-Mo, YMCA of China; Kumar Goshal, Indian lecturer and H. G. Osborn, West Indies National Council. DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS: Atty. Hope Stevens; Louise J. McDonald; Rev. H. T. Medford, Federated Council of Negro Churches of Christ in America; Benjamin J. Davis; Henrietta Buckmaster, author; George Marshall, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. WAR TIME LIVING STANDARDS: Estelle Massey Riddle; Prof. Doxey A. Wilkerson; Edward S. Lewis, Urban League; Miss Vivian Sampson and Clifford T. McAvoy.

ONE OF FIRST IN TEXAS

Eva Marie Mosby of Austin, Texas is a member of the first group of Negro Red Cross Nurse's Aides in Texas. The nurses are serving at Holy Cross hospital where their training was received.—American Red Cross photo

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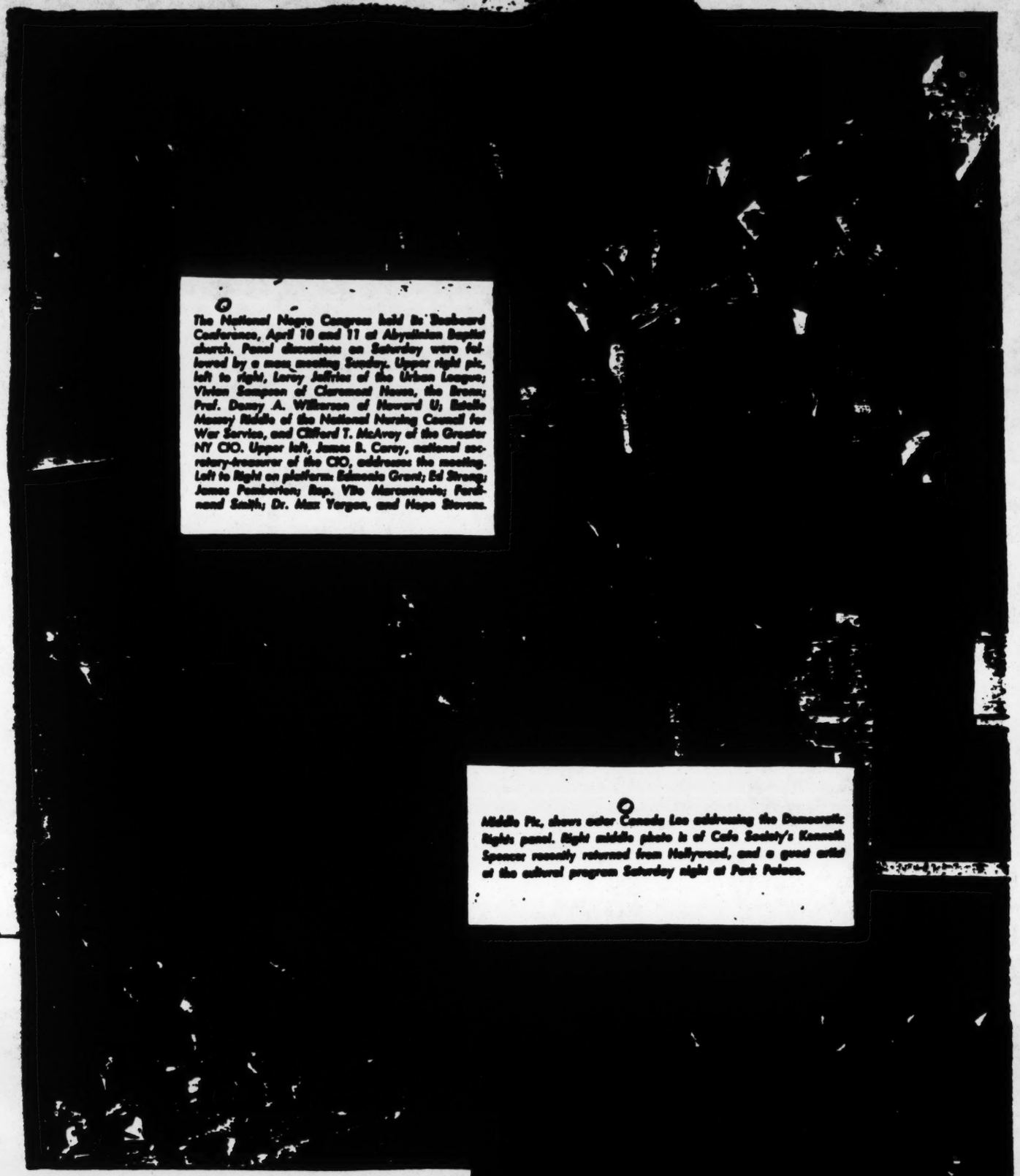

The National Negro Congress held its Seaboard Conference, April 10 and 11 at Abyssinian Baptist church. Panel discussions on Saturday were followed by a mass meeting Sunday. Upper right pic, left to right, Leroy Jeffries of the Urban League; Vivian Sampson of Claremont Neons, the Bronx; Prof. Denny A. Wilkerson of Howard U; Estelle Massey Riddle of the National Nursing Council for War Service, and Clifford T. McAvoy of the Greater NY CIO. Upper left, James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the CIO, addresses the meeting. Left to Right on platform: Edmonia Grant; Ed Strong; James Pemberton; Rep. Vito Marcantonio; Ferdinand Smith; Dr. Max Yergan, and Hope Stevens.

Middle Pic, shows actor Canada Lee addressing the Democratic Rights panel. Right middle photo is of Cafe Society's Kenneth Spencer recently returned from Hollywood, and a guest artist at the cultural program Saturday night at Park Palace.

Right lower photo shows Liu-Liang Mo, Chinese YMCA leader; Kumar Goshal, noted Indian author and lecturer; Alice Halliday Ware; Thyra Edwards, PV general manager; Frederick V. Field, Council for Pan-American Democracy; Dr. Yergan and H. P. Osborne. Lower left, Vito Marcantonio addressed Sunday's mass meeting.—All photos by M. Smith.

Federal Jury Indicts Killers of Robert Hall

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced this week that a Federal Grand Jury at Macon, Georgia, returned an indictment on three counts April 10, charging two Baker County law officers and a Newton (Ga.), city policeman with violation of the Federal civil rights statutes in the killing of *Robert Hall*, a Negro, on the night of January 23, 1943.

Named as defendants in the indictment were the following, all of Newton, Ga.: M. Claude Screws, sheriff; Jim Bob Kelley, deputy sheriff of Baker County, Ga.; and Frank Edward Jones, Newton city police officer.

The indictment charges that about midnight on January 23, 1943, the defendants arrested Hall at his home and transported him to the Court House Square in Newton, where they beat him into insensibility. It is charged in the indictment that Hall died the same night, shortly after being taken to a hospital at Albany, Ga.

CARRIES HEAVY PENALTY

The three counts of the indictment specifically charge violation of Section 51, 52 and 88, Title 18, U.S. Code, carrying a combined maximum penalty of thirteen years imprisonment and $16,000 in fines.

The case, which was based upon results of an investigation by the FBI, was presented to the Grand Jury by T. Hoyt Davis, U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia, and G. Maynard Smith, Special Assistant to the Attorney General. Commenting on the indictments, Victor W. Rotnem, Chief of the Department's Civil Rights Section, said:

"The first and only mob-killing of 1943 is being promptly prosecuted and so neither nazi nor jap propagandists have had opportunity to make international capital of this unfortunate offense. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the cooperation of law enforcement officers of the State of Georgia, as authorized by Governor Ellis Arnall, investigated the case with thoroughness and dispatch. Twenty-three grand jurors—all citizens of Georgia, from the district of the crime, voted a true bill."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 17, 1943

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Conference on Negro Press To Feature Willkie, Buck

The Negro press, long ignored and under-estimated, is apparently coming in for some share of the recognition that should be its due.

On May 7 and 8, the Council for Democracy, 11 W. 42 st., is calling a conference of both Negro and white newspaper representatives with a view towards analyzing and discussing the present and future role of the Negro press; the handling of news copy; typography and make-up; marketing, distribution, planning and promotion, and the planning of advertising campaigns.

LEADING NAMES ACCEPT

Among those who will participate are: Pearl Buck; Wendell Willkie; John Lewis, managing editor of *PM;* Ted Thackery, editor and assistant publisher, *New York Post;* Gardner Cowles, assistant director, Office of War Information; Philip Salisbury, executive-director, *Sales Management;* Douglas Meldrum, Advertising Council; Nathan H. Seidman, *Inter-Racial Press of America,* and William E. Haskell, administrative assistant to the president of *New York Herald-Tribune.*

In addition to the above, the conference has secured the cooperation of the top executives of leading New York dailies. *PV* Editor-In-Chief Adam Clayton Powell has been asked to aid on the planning council for the convene.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
April 17, 1943

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RECORDED

May 21, 1943

SAC, Chicago

b7c

MOORISH SCIENCE TEMPLE OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED

[redacted] b7c

INTERNAL SECURITY (J)
SEDITION
SELECTIVE SERVICE

For your information and assistance in the conduct of the investigation of the captioned case, there are being forwarded herewith photostatic copies of a newspaper article which appeared in the People's Voice, a Negro weekly newspaper, published in New York, which refers to the Moorish Science Temple.

Enclosure [redacted] b7c

cc - New York
New Haven

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[redacted] b7c [redacted] [redacted] b7c [redacted]

Jr bm

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

b7c [redacted] 100-42735 May 11, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: PEOPLE'S VOICE (NEGRO WEEKLY NEWSPAPER)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are clippings of interest as taken from the May 1st issue of the PEOPLE'S VOICE, a negro weekly publication, issued in New York City.

It is noted that this issue advertises the May 1st rally which was held at the Yankee Stadium on May 2, 1943. It also advertised a meeting which was held at the Golden Key Ballroom, Lenox Avenue, on which program Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was guest speaker and paid tribute to Mrs. MARY BETHUNE. There was also advertised the Negro Freedom Rally, scheduled for June 7th at Madison Square Garden, which is sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the People's Committee, colored organizations of New York City.

Future issues of this paper will be clipped on matters of interest pertaining to negro and communist activities.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
SAC

b7c [redacted]

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Delegates To See Knox On Navy Yard Hiring

The increased hiring of Negroes in professional capacities as well as skilled mechanics in the various Navy yards in the country will be demanded when delegates of the National Joint Conference Committee and the New Harlem Tenants League meet with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in Washington, May 20.

Five demands will be submitted:

- the stepping up of the slow attitude of the Labor Board of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in recognizing Negro applicants for professional jobs;
- the immediate employment of all efficient Negro workers, particularly those with mechanical ability;
- that Negro workers be given representative and responsible positions in all Navy yards, but particularly in the Brooklyn yard. This will include the employment of Negro college students as clerks, stenographers, typists, etc.;
- that something be done about industrial inequality and racial discrimination which predominates at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, particularly in paint shop No. 71;
- that the Secretary of the Navy use his executive influence to request Harlem bankers and other New York bankers to extend the courtesy to Negro workers to facilitate them in cashing their checks with the emblem of the U. S. Treasury. Bankers, in many instances, refuse to cash these checks.

OTHER CONFERENCES SET

Other conferences are scheduled at the War Production Board; the Office of Price Administration; The National Housing Agency; The National Youth Administration; The American Federation of Labor.

The delegates include: Rev. Stanley, pastor of the Paradise Baptist church, chairman of the Committee; Rev. Don E. Pedro, member of the advisory committee; Mrs. Carrie Trinidad, chairman of the Harlem Tenant's League, and Victor C. Gaspar, general secretary-treasurer of the National Joint Conference.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

42

Torpedoed Men Meet Again At May Rally

One of the features at the Yankee Stadium Labor for Victory Rally on Sunday afternoon, May 2, will be the first meeting between two men who spent 88 days on a raft since they were rescued a month ago. The men are Nick Hoogendam and Basil Izzi and they will receive awards of merit for their heroic action.

Large delegations of women, whose male relatives are serving with the armed forces on land and sea, will form a special section at the rally to hear representatives from the United Nations and labor leaders scheduled to speak. Latest addition to the already impressive list is Dr. Wei Tao Ming, Chinese Ambassador, discussing China's war role.

Also appearing on the program to back up labor's demand for invasion of Europe now, support of the President's war program, post-war United Nations unit, and international labor unity, will be PV's editor, Adam Powell, and Paul Robeson. Joseph Curran, president of National Maritime Union and the Greater New York Council of Industrial Union, will preside.

A pageant, mass singing and other entertainment have been arranged to give the event a festive character. Stage stars attending the rally and participating on the program will be Raymond Edward Johnson, star of the prize play, "The Patriots," and Morris Carnovsky, star of the recent hit, "Counterattack." Johnson, who plays Thomas Jefferson in the play, will recite Jefferson's inaugural address, one of the high spots of "The Patriots." Everyone in the community is invited to come and bring their families.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

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State War Industry Shackled By Jimcro

According to figures compiled by state labor officials, between 75,000 and 100,000 Negroes seeking jobs cannot secure war work only because of their race.

These figures, released last week, show that in spite of urging from the War Manpower Commission (WMC) and willingness on the part of draft-age men to shift to essential war jobs, racial and religious discrimination still holds sway in numbers of plants holding war contracts. More than 750,000 men are thus being barred from such work due to racial or religious bias.

Said Charles C. Berkley, executive director, State War Council's Committee on Discrimination, "minority groups feel, that as taxpayers, their money is helping to pay for government contracts going to employee groups. They also want to help in the war their sons, husbands and brothers are fighting."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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PV AND LABOR

By LLEWELLYN RANSOM

"This is a working class paper. We pledge to the trade union movement our fullest cooperation. We will, however, be alert to see that Negro members are admitted to all unions and that their opportunities for advancement shall be the same as the white workers."

PV hit the street with this promise and has lived up to it. It has closed ranks with labor because the masses of the Negro people are working class—because the masses of the American people are workers. United with organized labor's millions the Negro enhances his political, financial and mass force for the solution of his problems. Isolated he becomes a weakened minority dependent upon charity, philanthropy and paternalism. *PV* realizes this.

PV has not only sought to dignify the working man and his organizations but has also sung the praises of labor's heroic seamen during days when they faced sub-infested seas without convoy. It rallied with labor July 22, when 65,000 people crowded Madison Square Park to hear black and white speakers call for a second front. It reported labor's great rally in Central Park Mall when 75,000 saw Robeson bring down the curtain on labor's spectacular salute to the armed forces. Beginning with the Detroit Sojourner Truth Housing fight, *PV* has watched and helped labor support every major Negro cause as well as those of China and India. A few of these were the poll tax issue, FEPC, Free India Rally, Odell Waller, Harlem crime smear, and the fight for a Negro captain and a mixed crew. *PV* has also supported the Transport Workers, the Laundry Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Cleaners and Dyers Union. While it supported the American Musicians Union *PV* did not hesitate to demand more of it by way of integrating Negro musicians into the music industry.

Organizations in sympathy with organized labor have found ready support from *PV*. Some of these are the Consolidated Tenants League, the Peoples Committee, Negro Labor Victory Committee, National Negro Congress, International Labor Defense, Council on African Affairs, Urban League and the NAACP.

There are only two Negro papers that hold closed shop contracts with the American Newspaper Guild and *The People's Voice* is one.

PV's editor, Adam Clayton Powell jr, long a champion of labor's rights and a member of the Guild, has been most responsive to labor's call as a speaker and sponsor. His editorials are first to voice labor's rights.

If the *People's Voice* has made the people a little more conscious of labor's value as a way out for the underprivileged and the oppressed minority, it feels it is making its contribution to progress.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

MAY DAY Echoes Labor Gains

By [illegible]
Secretary, National Negro Labor Council

MAY DAY has a new significance this year.

Born out of the struggles of the working man to improve his conditions, it has now become a war of global proportions to resist slavery of a far more drastic nature.

The traditional working man's holiday was born in America on that May 1, 1886, when, without much plan or leadership, nearly 200,000 men put down their tools and struck for an eight-hour day. It was called "The Great Upheaval" by editorial writers of the period. Demonstrations all over the country for this shorter day were climaxed by the bombing of a labor meeting in Chicago. History now records that event as the famous Haymarket "Riot."

Labor has come a long way since and so have all minorities.

The present war, which is being fought on two continents and on oceans to preserve the gains that have been made in the past and to extend them in the future, is an outgrowth of that original May 1 demonstration.

The Negro people have contributed much to this program. So have minority groups in other countries. We have only to look upon the record of participation in this war to see how far we have come.

THE MULZAC CASE

Take, for example, the case of Hugh N. Mulzac. For twenty years, with a master's certificate in his pocket, Hugh Mulzac was forced to sail rusty freighters as a steward because he was a Negro. When it became apparent that this war could not be won unless the energies and the skills of all people, regardless of color, [illegible] were utilized, [illegible] the support of his [illegible] national functions [illegible] progressive [illegible] the Brooklyn Victory Council, obtained the rating he deserved.

The story of the ship he has made famous—the Booker T. Washington—and the history it is making sailing the seas delivering the goods is well known. But this ship is more than a symbol of Captain Mulzac's leadership. It is a symbol of the United Nations' unity that will help us crush fascism and extend democracy to the rest of the world.

On the ship, living together, working together and fighting together, are the representatives of 14 different United Nations. There are British, French, Norwegian, Dutch, Spanish, Filipino, Puerto Rican, Negro, Irish, Belgian, Latin Americans, as well as American sailors, who are fighting for one common aim, a crushing victory over fascism.

On this May Day, somewhere on the high seas delivering the weapons of war to our Allies and to our own troops is the Booker T. Washington. On this traditional working-man's holiday, Captain Mulzac and his gallant crew are in the front lines of our fight for freedom.

There are other manifestations of the progress we can note on this May 1. In our factories and workshops throughout the country, we find an increasing number of Negro men and women working at jobs, not in menial capacities, but in positions that require great [illegible]

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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May Day Echoes Gains of Labor, Say Ferdinand Smith

(Continued from page 3 S)

tions, they are also sowing seeds of their own—seeds that will ripen and benefit future workers. These Negro workers are not being paid lower wages than their fellow employes. Their conditions are not dissimilar to those with whom they work. They are being treated as they should be treated with all others—equally. This is progress.

SCUTTLES 'SLAVE SHIP'

I can cite another example. Only recently a West Indian ship, which was called a "slave ship," came into our port with a crew of Negroes and whites. The salary of the white seaman was $150 per month. The Negro received $35 for doing the same work. The food of the white sailor was good, well-balanced and well-prepared. The food of the Negro seaman was poor and paltry. My union, the National Maritime Union, which has a history of fighting discrimination against any minority ever since its inception seven years ago, stepped into this case. That ship no longer sails with two sets of payrolls and two sets of utensils. Wages are the same, food is the same for all seamen.

May Day, as it has spread to other lands, always has been observed as a workingman's holiday. In peace times, it was the scene of huge parades and demonstrations or strikes and bloody battles. It represented the people on the march. It was a stirring sight, and a frightening one to reactionaries and to selfish employers, whose greed and avarice are responsible for much of the unhappiness in the world.

EUROPE'S MAY DAY

It is unlikely that there will be May Day demonstrations this year in European countries. The reason is apparent. Many of these countries are now occupied by our enemy. In the countries which are fighting for freedom every precious hour is a weapon. These hours cannot be spared for a meeting in the traditional way. Instead, May Day will be celebrated by an intensive effort to produce more, to build more and to fight harder so that the victory over fascism will be hastened and the millions of workers, who are now forced to labor under the yoke of nazi oppression, soon will be able to rejoin their fellow man.

To this day of victory, we in the United States and United Nations dedicate our resources.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

VITAL NOTES ON MAY DAY

The principles at stake in the present *people's war* are the same as gave May Day its signficant birth 57 years ago. Because this May 1st celebration was born out of the struggle for an eight-hour working day, this event has become one of the great gifts of the American working class to workers thruout the world. However, this contribution to civilization was not without exorbitant cost and bloodshed. Some 190,000 US workers struck over this issue in 1886. Confusion and frame-ups lead to the hanging of four workers—tho they were later proved innocent. Three years later the Second International was founded in Paris, establishing May 1st as an international workers' holiday.

Since its beginning, the May Day spirit has led to the improvement of labor and labor conditions. Today, it is particularly important that the growing number of Negroes who enter organized labor for the first time as a result of World War II, know why it is a day revered by working people.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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Plan For June 7 Rally

An important organizational meeting for the Negro Freedom Rally, scheduled for June 7 at Madison Square Garden, will be held Thursday night, April 29, at Abyssinia Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., the committee sponsoring the meeting announced yesterday.

Invitations to attend have been sent out to members of the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee. All other persons interested are also urged to attend.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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NEGRO FREEDOM RALLY

Madison Sq. Garden

JUNE 7

SPEAKERS

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. **REP. VITO MARCANTONIO**

CHARLES A. COLLINS

"FOR THIS WE FIGHT"

Dramatic Spectacle

By LANGSTON HUGHES

Starring

PAUL ROBESON—CANADA LEE

Tickets on Sale Now at

Peoples Comm.	**Brooklyn Comm.**	**Negro Labor Victory Comm.**
132 W. 138th St.	**432 Franklin Ave.**	**67 W. 125th St.**

Also this newspaper, your own club or organization

"LET MY PEOPLE GO"

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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The People's VOICE
Serving All People
THE NEWSPAPER FOR THE NEW NEGRO
NEW YORK CITY, MAY 1, 1948
10c A COPY

WHAT'S BEHIND SAVOY CLOSING

Is It Police Move to Bar Whites from Harlem?

By JOE BOSTIC

New York's virile and voluble army of worshippers at the shrine of race hatred—the Northern echoes of the cult of Southernism, whose basic tenet is the separation of the races and who violently abhor the thought of interracial socializing scored what to them was a signal victory last week. They saw the world's most famous ballroom—the Savoy—closed by a stratagem of the License Commissioner in revoking the license of the New York landmark! No wonder they were pleased and viewed the action with such satisfied contemplation. For four years they have been sniping at the fun spot and only for the reason that people in search of harmless relaxation and diversion had failed to make social jimcro a prerequisite for their pattern of entertainment.

Perhaps the Commission and the Appellate Division was not influenced by the social attitudes and insistent demands of these self styled arbiters, who had the gall to attempt to dictate the social patterns of citizens whose privilege it was to determine their own method of diversion but it is strangely coincident that no other similar recreation hall had been subjected to the exasperating surveillance and hounding that fell to the lot of the Savoy.

The official version of the abrupt action taken by the Police department is that the army had requested such action because some socially infected enlisted men had said that they had traced the source of infection to acquaintances made at the Lenox Avenue dance hall. There is also the totally unsubstantiated charge of knowledge and collusion on the part of the management in prostitution activities there.

It is highly pertinent to point out that a fact NOT mentioned in the official version of the case is that the Savoy management had been advised NOT to advertise in White papers because it would draw white patrons to Harlem. There is the added odd situation that various officials have repeatedly posed the question to the management of whether or not whites

(Continued on Page 2)

NATIONAL ROUNDUP

Edited by [illegible]

ALABAMA

Alabama's Gov. Chauncey Sparks [illegible] because Wisconsin's Gov. Walter Goodland refused to honor an extradition warrant from this state. Goodland declined to return Louis Lewis, escaped convict, who was serving 99 years for [illegible] burglary, to Alabama. The Wisconsin Governor stated Lewis would be denied a fair and impartial trial. Alabama's Sparks stated the Wisconsin Governor that his action was a "blunder against the pride of the home."

George S. Schuyler's Association for [illegible] purpose of "selling" the Negro in Mobile, April [illegible] month and advertisements are being used in an effort to improve race relations.

CALIFORNIA

The Pacific Parachute Co., only Negro defense plant in the city, celebrated its first birthday last week. Capital for the company was furnished by Eddie Rochester Anderson. San Diego and Los Angeles leaders attended the meeting; expressed appreciation at the harmony with which the staff of Negro, Mexican and white workers work together.

Hundreds of shipyard and aircraft workers have been found with the elimination by AFL unions. The Powerful International Assn. of Machinists which controls the majority of aircraft plants discriminating is adding in their constitution which prevents Negroes from joining. Vincent's IAM ritual provides that only whites can be initiated; Negroes may pay dues and yet not be initiated.

LOUISIANA

Mayor George W. Bowden of Alexandria is unfortunately interpreting the "work or fight" order to mean that Negro women will have to work as domestics in white homes. He went on record last week with an ultimatum that they either work as domestics or "leave the state."

Big Flint-Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans has just made its annual report. Indication of its growth is shown by an item showing that enrollment in its penny-a-day group hospitalization plan, showed an increase of 800 members over last year. The *Times-Picayune* and the *New Orleans Item*, white dailies, commented on the progress of the capital in glowing editorials. Both papers called attention to the fact that from the beginning, the hospital has been an outstanding example of inter-racial cooperation.

FLORIDA

For the first time in the history of the state a Negro has qualified as a candidate for the Miami City Commission. He is Sam S. Solomon. Elections will be held next week.

ILLINOIS

Robert R. Taylor, housing expert and manager of the South Side's Michigan Boulevard apartments has been appointed chairman of the Chicago Housing Authority at the Authority's annual meeting. He's the first Negro to be elected chairman of a local housing authority in the [illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS

Bostonians are objecting to separate sections for Negro tenants in a newly finished project known as the Old Orchard Park Housing Project. A committee from the Boston Urban League with President Lester D. Steele acting as spokesman, conferred with Frederic X. Lane, head of the Boston Housing Authority. Lane said "Do the colored people want to be integrated with white people?"

MICHIGAN

Gerald L. Smith's discredited America First outfit picketed a picket line in front of Wayne University last Wednesday. Members were protesting against the appearance of nationally known poet Langston Hughes who was convocation speaker at the university. One hundred sign-toting members of the organization distributed leaflets referring to poet Hughes as "a notorious blasphemous poet." Hughes, undaunted, delivered his lecture as scheduled before hundreds of cheering students. Said Hughes, "I've been picketed before."

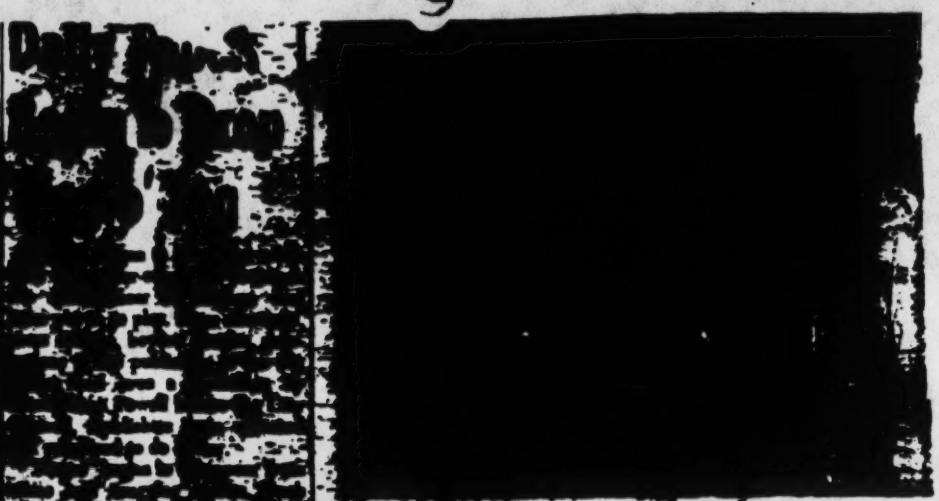
MINNESOTA

The Minnesota House of Representatives passed an amendment to the state civil rights statute or the so-called "equal rights law" last week. Passage of the bill represents a victorious battle for democracy and fair play. The Senate passed the amendment immediately afterwards. It will probably be signed immediately by Gov. Harold E. Stassen who supported the measure.

VIRGINIA

The Federal District Court ruled last week that Negro railway firemen were out of luck in seeking protection against aggressive gain of lily white Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Thomas B. Tunstall, representative of the Colored Railway Firemen Firemen Association, lost his $25,000 suit against the brotherhood, Norfolk and Southern Railroad and W. M. Marsden, white fireman, who was assigned by the brotherhood to replace Tunstall on a passenger run between Norfolk and Marsden, NC. Decision will be appealed.

At Hampton Institute the campus buzzed with student alumni interbred faculty members. Reason: An alumni committee had recommended that the Board of Trustees refrain from appointing a Negro president of the school.



[illegible] Lt. Gen. [illegible] Commanding General of the Fourth Army Department at Salt Lake, in the foto, he is shown presenting two of the leading officers he has trained in military methods, First Lieutenant Paul Cunningham and Second Lieutenant Louise Longmire of the Women Military Corps. Official War Department photo.

Acquit Three Men In Wash Lynching

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—A Federal Court jury acquitted three Jones County whites charged with violating civil liberty statutes in the lynching of Howard Wash, 40. The verdict was returned April 24 and thus ended the first trial of white men in a lynching in the South in 40 years.

The men on trial were Luther Holder, Deputy Sheriff; Bill Jones, County Jailer; Barney Jones and Allen Fryer. The state charged the defendants deprived Wash of his life without due process of law.

The federal charges grew out of the lynching of Wash on October 14, 1942. He was taken from the county jail by a mob and hanged from a bridge. He had been convicted of slaying his employer, and was waiting a mandatory life sentence at the time of the lynching.

Publishers Nix Council Over Pages Smear Item

The National Negro Publishers Association (NNPA), announced last week that the association will not accept an invitation to take part in the proposed meeting called by the Council for Democracy on May 7-8 in NYC. "Last Sunday," the release protested, "the Council for Democracy by the organization with which Walter Pages is associated, [illegible] refused [illegible] such. The [illegible] of the Negro Press in the [illegible] and 'Americans' [illegible] and [illegible] by the Negro Press and many leading Negro [illegible] will hold its annual meeting in Louisville, Ky., on June 10 and 11. The chief topic will be War Problems affecting Newspaper Publishing. On the same day April plans for a mass [illegible] for monthly papers will be discussed.

Bars Death Penalty for Berth Slayer

ALBANY, Oregon.—Death by gun will be the penalty Robert E. Lee Fulton, 21, thinking my cook on a Southern Pacific train will have to pay for murdering Mrs. Martha Virginia James, white, wife of a naval officer, in a lower 13 berth of the pullman the night of last January 23.

A jury of eight women and four men reached the verdict in two minutes, and according to the law of the state, the death penalty for such a crime is mandatory.

Fulton, slashed Mrs. James' throat with a knife, after he forced his way into her berth on the train and she resisted his advances, according to evidence and testimony brought out at the trial.

College to Cooperate With Alabama State

[illegible], Ala.—The board of trustees of Talladega College at a special call meeting last Monday issued the following statement from Dr. Robert Patterson, president of the Institute, and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board:

"The board has approved cooperating with the state of Alabama in offering graduate courses in agriculture, home economics and rural education without in any way changing the traditions and independence of Talladega Institute."

Jury Won't Indict Killer of Soldier

ALEXANDRIA, La.—The US Department of Justice was urged again this week by the NAACP to prosecute the case of the white policeman who shot Raymond Carr, Negro soldier, here early last November. The Louisiana grand jury has refused to indict the policeman.

Asserting that Negro soldiers now in camps in the South are there solely because the War Department placed them there and by reason of that fact merit the protection of the United States government, the NAACP warned that not only did the government's failure to protect soldiers weaken army morale, but civilian morale as well.

"It is difficult to believe," the NAACP concluded, "that our democracy has a chance of survival so long as it is unable to punish an individual who kills a United States soldier while on duty pursuant to orders of the War Department."

Did Jimcro Close Savoy?

(Continued from Page 1)

Negroes DANCE TOGETHER at the Savoy. There have also been "suggestions" that the Savoy management refuse admittance to white patrons.

No, these things did not happen in Dixon's Mississippi or Alabama or Georgia. They happened here in what is looked upon as the most cosmopolitan city in the world—in New York of that arch "liberal," Fiorello LaGuardia.

Many leaders, who have considered the Mayor a friend of the city's Negro citizens and believer in fair play, are puzzled by his seeming disinterest in this matter and the whole campaign of the Harlem Savoy. The NAACP thru its head, Walter White, suggested that the Mayor step in and take a hand to stay the closing order until he had heard facts in the case, which the Savoy management was never permitted to introduce into their hearing before the police department. The Mayor replied to this request with a carefully worded telegram to the effect that he was powerless to act in the situation. In effect, he washed his hands of the whole thing. NAACP replied with an equally curt wire that they felt HE WAS NOT POWERLESS TO ACT, IF HE WISHED TO TAKE SOME ACTION AS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE CITY.

Outstanding race leaders and fair minded people of other groups resent the unfair implication of this action by the authorities, which says in effect that Harlem is an isolated part of New York whose morality quotient is far below that of any other and it is therefore officially "off limits" for civilians as well as members of the armed forces—if their faces happen to be white.

As one reader has pointed out in showing the incongruity of the "social disease charge" any Negro soldier might become infected and when questioned about the source say that he met a girl in the lobby of the Waldorf or the Astor and the officials would forthwith be obliged to recommend the closing of these hostelries via the licenses revoking technique.

The implied smear of disrepute against the Savoy is given the lie by the action of the representative organizations of the community in running their affairs there. Certainly if the place was a breeding ground of social ills as this action implies then the citizens of Harlem would all know it and steer clear thereof. But such organizations as the ultra conservative Crumb and Twenty-one clubs, to say nothing of clubs such as the Gay Northeasterners, the Girl Friends and the Greek letter college fraternities entertain at the Savoy. Even Churches give their affairs there. Only last week the St. Ambrose Roman Catholic Church gave a benefit dance there. Other charitable organizations as well as the National Urban League, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People annually give affairs there.

So flimsy is the case of the Commissioner and subsequently upheld by the Appellate Division in which courtroom transaction resulted in doors securing evidence that they specifically sought and could have likewise been found in any place of public amusement in New York that Justice Untermyer felt it necessary to temper his concurrence in the decision of his colleagues with the following statement:

"With considerable hesitation, I concur in the confirmation of the determination of the Police Commissioner. As to the first charge, even if it were sustained by the proof, it is sufficient to say that no evidence was offered of the police regulation, which the petitioner is claimed to have violated, nor in my opinion may we take judicial notice of such regulations."

As to the second and more serious charge, no competent evidence was offered that the single incident complained of occurred with the permission, express or implied, of the licensee (Administrative Code, Section 436-1.0, subd. f) or any person connected with the management.

The evidence of implied permission is said to consist of testimony of representatives of the army, the navy and the Department of Health, none of whom, however, professed to have any knowledge of the facts except that they had received reports from subordinates of complaints relating to the operation of the licensed premises. It is said also to consist of statements made by Lee Edwards and Alfred Johnson indicating that Johnson was commonly on the premises. These statements, even if they may be said to warrant such an inference, were not made in the presence of any person connected with the management and, therefore, are not binding on the petitioner. The allegations of the answer denied by the reply may not, for obvious reasons, be regarded as evidence in this proceeding.

For these reasons, I would dismiss and vote to annul the determination were it not that all the incompetent evidence was received without objection and might, therefore, be considered by the commissioner. For that reason only, I vote to confirm the determination."

The determination to make the Savoy the "goat" for the whims of some undisclosed people who were desirous of having it closed is further shown by the excessive police detail assigned to this dance hall. And to show that the Savoy and its alleged problem was being isolated for this special "treatment" it is a matter of record that no similar public amusement center in New York has been under any such concentrated surveillance; nor has the management of any other public place of amusement been hounded to the extent of trying to dictate his social policies.

The closing of the Savoy is one piece in the jigsaw puzzle that was started back in 1939 in anticipation of the opening of the worlds fair and when completed would have meant the complete blackout of Harlem as an entertainment spot for visitors without the bounds of 110th street and 155th street.

It is known that the operators of the downtown pleasure spots were behind the posting in key hotels and clubs warnings to prospective World's fair visitors against their visiting Harlem unless accompanied by guides, etc. The recent newspaper crime smear is also a part of the same picture. Now this closing of the Savoy is not only a part of the jigsaw but is the most spectacular coup possible to dramatize their contention that Harlem is not a safe place to come for pleasure seekers. The Savoy is nationally known and therefore the story of its closing will hit with an Orson Welles impact every dance and swing music lover in America for the Savoy is the shrine of syncopation addicts the country over.

There is yet a serious and tragic repercussion that must be felt in the community with the closing of the dance hall. Eighty-three (83) people were employed there at an annual aggregate wage that exceeded $150,000. That kind of money can't be taken out of any community suddenly without warning and there not be serious economic repercussions. The police took little note or made any effort to prepare a cushion against this shocking disruption to the economy either of the collective community or the personal economy of eighty-three individual cases.

A final angle is the artistic and economic one of the bandsmen who make music there. First the fame of the bands will no longer lure their favorites on the stand and because of the hiring policy of the beaches and hotel spots in New York which is phenomenally anti-Negro, these men can't substitute other engagements for their stands at the Savoy. In this connection it might be noted that the Savoy management was asked not to book any white bands there because that too would encourage white people to come to hear them. Cute, eh?

Harlem has indeed been smeared by this action and a business has been temporarily terminated that works an economic, recreational and artistic hardship on many people. Why? This in spite of the fact that it allowed recreational facilities to many defense workers among others.

Where do they go now? To the down town hotels and dancehalls? That is an interesting alternative which offers intriguing possibilities.

Chaplain Fuller Declares Gibson Whitewashes Army Prejudices

Still determined to tell the truth about the brutal kicking, cursing, segregation and discrimination being practiced by prejudiced white American officers against Negro soldiers, in regiments stationed in the South Pacific, Chaplain Luther M. Fuller, in the face of threats of court-martial, openly defied Truman K. Gibson's claim that such stories are untrue. Gibson, civilian aide to the secretary of war, according to the April 17, 1943, issue of the Washington *Afro-American* stated that "the stories told by Chaplain Fuller had been thoroughly investigated and found substantially untrue."

While Chaplain Fuller was stationed with the 372nd USA regiment in New York City, he endeared himself into hearts of New Yorkers, as well as his soldier boys, thru his contention for their rights as American citizens. His trip to the South Sea Islands, where he witnessed the cruel and abusive treatment of Negro soldiers, and saw so called investigations misinterpreted, strengthened Chaplain Fuller in his determination to protect the rights of his soldiers.

In reply to the accusation that his stories are untrue, Chaplain Fuller sent a personal letter to Truman Gibson, his accuser, pointing out that the happenings quoted by him were not "stories at all, but were the real facts which I defy anyone to prove to be untrue." Then in the face of reclassification as claimed by the *Afro*, the chaplain proves his willingness to suffer the consequences of reclassification, court-martial or discharge from the army, by outlining to the US official such happenings as these:

● Colonel Charles French, commanding officer, kicked a soldier on board ship when eight days out from San Francisco, called him a S— of a B—, and threatened to throw him overboard in the presence of Chaplain Fuller and more than 75 other officers and enlisted men.

● Sgt. Fields of Philadelphia died in a Glory Hole Hospital on board ship after we had landed, for the lack of medical attention on the part of prejudiced regimental surgeon who hated the very ground Negroes walked on.

● Men enlisted as coast artillerymen, working as slaves, unloading cargo from the ship, and being fed daily on bread and jam, and seldom anything else unless given them by the ship crew.

● The averting of a riot between the staff of regimental adjutant who attempted to force Chaplain Fuller to leave the islands without his baggage being loaded on board another ship in spite of the commanding general's OK of his waiting, and enlisted men who protested the treatment of the chaplain.

It is Chaplain Fuller's belief that these conditions were not among those investigated by the Army, whitewashed, and referred to by Truman Gibson. But the chaplain contends that Gibson is aware of the seriousness of conditions but because of his position finds it necessary to defend his job by branding Chaplain Fuller's exposure of such wretched conditions among Negro regiments.

The chaplain's letter to Mr. Gibson told of letters from soldiers overseas who are suffering these abuses at the hands of white American officers. He included excerpts from letters of soldiers' parents who tell of race prejudice, segregation and discrimination with which their sons at the battlefront and in army camps are suffering. It is his conviction that as chaplain he has the right to preach the truth even though it hurts. Communications from these parents and from soldiers who confide in Chaplain Fuller convince him that a battle against such prejudices must be fought on the homefront if our boys would fight for the democracies of countries across the seas.

Plot To Crack Race Relations Agencies Started Undercover Two Years Ago

Special

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some of the behind-the-scenes maneuvering engaged in by the Southern and reactionary bloc in Congress, with an eye to eliminating Negroes and other liberal elements from responsible positions in the government, was revealed last week with the report that there has been a trend for the past two years to put the clubs under the race relations agency of the Federal Works Administration headed by William Trent.

It is alleged that Congressmen Joe Starnes of Alabama and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts have been the main persons behind-the-scenes in the attempt to knock the Trent office out of the Washington scene. According to the report, Wigglesworth, a member of the House Committee on Appropriations asked the FWA Administrator, Philip B. Fleming; Reed Sparkes, his assistant, and Ernest Hall, executive officer, why they hadn't "eliminated" the Trent office? Fleming is supposed to have replied:

"No, we have not eliminated the services of Mr. Trent or his office. Trent's office and services have been of a great value to the Federal Works Agency, and to move or eliminate such a responsible man would have a great effect upon the Negro people and other minority groups of our country."

STIR UP TROUBLE

Starnes of Alabama, the report states, said: "You know that all the so-called race relations set-ups in the Government and labor relations set-ups in the Government are stirring more trouble than the war. You also know how much trouble the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has caused the right-thinking American people, but when the President's Committee comes before our Committee for an appropriation, we'll take care of them in a much better way than we can take care of you."

The FWA appropriation has been recommended for a cut of 100,000, but it is thought Administrator Fleming, provided he has to take such a lopping, will do his best to maintain the Trent office; there is more than a possibility that the Senate will restore the $100,000 cut recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

Starnes popped up again during recent hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, when joining in a barrage of questioning along with Cardozo of Virginia, the two got Administrator John B. Blandford, of the National Housing Authority and Commissioner Herbert Emmerich of the Federal Public Housing Authority to practically commit themselves not to initiate any racially-mixed housing projects to be administered by the federal government. They further agreed to never limitations of activities by racial relations personnel in their efforts to oppose racial discrimination.

DON'T LOSE ANY TIME

Immediately following these commitments, the FPHA announced that Negro war workers would be barred from occupancy in the federal dormitories built to serve Ford's Willow Run bomber plant near Detroit.

It has become apparent that the only way to fight the rising tide of Fascism in Congress is for organized labor, Negroes, other minority groups, and all liberal elements in the country to unite. They must pull into line Northern Congressmen, Republicans and Democrat alike, who are in any degree responsible to organized labor and minority groups.

Anticipating the 1944 Presidential election, newspapers, and national organizations must concentrate upon a comparatively few districts in certain designated cities in the states east of the Mississippi river, and above the Ohio, including Missouri and possibly California.

STAND BEHIND THE CONGRESSMEN WHO STAND BEHIND YOU!

Coming Events?

Sees White Advisors On Negro's Affairs

The present trend to cripple or abolish the posts of race relations advisers held by Negroes in the federal government may end up with "liberal" whites taking over the jobs, according to the Norfolk *Journal-Guide*, one of the nation's Big Six weeklies.

The advantages in such set-ups would be: whites would not have to be personally responsible to Negroes for their actions; whites could be more "objective" and would not have to deal with various racial problems "subjectively." That would mean, according to the *Guide*, a simple following of the Dixie pattern of keeping the Negro in his "place."

As was also brought out in "The Black Cabinet," an article by Albert Hamilton in the March issue of *Common Sense*, the "liberal" whites who could be possible candidates for the White Cabinet On Negro Affairs, all of whom have access to the White House are Edwin Embree of the Rosenwald Foundation; Virginius Dabney of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*; John Temple Graves of the *Birmingham Herald*; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Mark Etheridge of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; Jonathan Daniels of the Raleigh *News and Observer*; Lawrence Cramer and Dr. Malcolm MacLean, former president of Hampton Institute.

To Hold Celebration

RICHMOND, Va. — Wrenn's Market, one of the youngest and most modern Negro grocery stores in Richmond, is planning a special celebration of its third anniversary June 27 to July 3, inclusive. The store, located at 11 W Leigh st and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Wrenn, will have been open three years July 1, 1943.

Wire Your Congressman!

Need 27 Signatures For Anti-Poll Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action is necessary in every congressional district by organizations and individuals, in order to secure the last 25 signatures to the House petition to bring HR 7, the Maverantonio anti-poll tax bill to the floor for a vote.

The last report on the bill, just before the House adjourned for three days, showed 193 members had signed their names to the petition; a total of 218 names are required to force a vote on the bill.

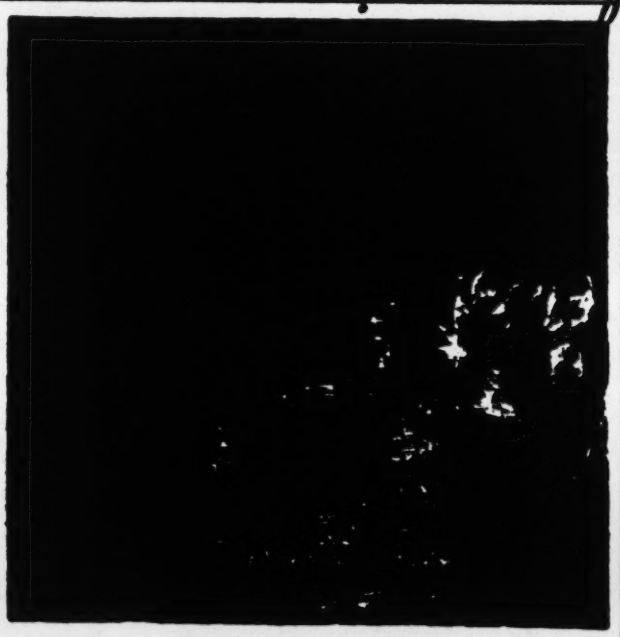
If the signatures are obtained by May 10, the anti-poll tax bill will be voted on May 24, but if the names are not obtained by that date the rules will not permit a vote until the second Monday in June.

The Congressional coalition behind the bill has set May 7 as the deadline on which to obtain the full 218 signatures, but needs support from the voters back home.

Meanwhile, the danger is increasing that some of the members of Congress who have already signed the bill, will, under pressure of the poll-taxers, take their names off. This is what happened last year when the signatures began piling up.

Men Wanted!

JOBS! JOBS! JOBS! Men in draft class 3A or better, are wanted immediately for unskilled jobs. Work is only 45 minutes from New York. The Peoples Committee, 132 w. 138 st., will examine applications and assign them to work, Thursday evening, April 29, at 6 p.m.



WINNER IN ESSAY CONTEST

Third prize winner in the recent New York Times Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial essay contest, was Mallicent Hanville, right, 9B student at Samuel Huntington School, Jamaica, Long Island. Mallicent received 25 dollars in war bonds for writing the third best essay in the boro of Queens. Pictured with her are Mrs. Leotha Homachandra, her teacher, and Dr. Samuel M. Levenson, principal. Manhattan third-prize winner was also a Negro girl—Olive Rusch, 9B student at P. S. 126.—M. Smith photo.

Bar Group [redacted] Now Denie[redacted] Rivers Ban[redacted]

After two years of di[redacted] and technical procedure that [redacted] yearnings is tantamou[redacted] tribulation against Fran[redacted], Chief Assistant District A[redacted] NYC, because of his [redacted] American Bar Associati[redacted] fire from prominent men [redacted] comes up with another [redacted]

Attorney Benjamin A. [redacted] of 9 E 40 st one of those [redacted] exhaustive statements to [redacted] week condemning the [redacted] issues the following ma[redacted] the ABA: "Mr. Rivers' application has not been rejected. The reason that action on it has been delayed is because our Organic Law provides that applications must be passed upon favorably by a majority of the State Committee on Admissions, which was somewhat disrupted by war conditions and it became necessary to replace one, possibly two members, and this committee has not reported on Mr. Rivers'. Until this report is made Mr. Rivers is not technically nominated for membership. . . .

"There is nothing in the Organic Law of the ABA now and to the best of my knowledge never has been that provides for the exclusion of Negroes. The fact is I believe we have at least one Negro member—and possibly—more, although I have never met them in my contacts with the Association."

WON'T RESIGN

Former Judge Kenyon, Counsellor-at-Law of 80 Broadway, wrote *FV* as follows: "I am shocked to hear that the ABA has rejected the application for membership of such an able person as Francis Rivers. The racist theories of hitler are obnoxious to all decent free people everywhere and our boys are dying to eradicate those theories from the earth. Must they fight the ABA next? A more disillusioning and sinister state of affairs could hardly be imagined.

Judge Kenyon

"As a member of the ABA I denounce its stupid reactionary and un-American policy toward Negroes and pledge myself not to resign but to fight for freedom even within its ranks and never to give up the fight until Negroes are admitted to membership in it."

CHALLENGES DENIAL

Last Saturday Arthur Garfield Hays, national director of the Civil Liberties Union, challenged assertions of ABA officials that there were no provisions in the constitution that barred Negroes from membership. Hays recently resigned from the association over this jim-crow issue.

Miss Negro War Worker to Be Picked For Negro Freedom Rally at Garden

Miss Negro War Worker, selected from among thousands of girls now employed in war industries, will be presented to the public in Madison Square Garden at the Negro Freedom Rally, June 7.

The sponsoring committee for the rally is at present contacting the personnel departments of several large plants, as well as trade unions and other organizations in its search for a representative girl worker, who will be awarded a $25.00 War Victory Bond at the Madison Square event.

Selection will be made on the basis of the girl's production record, her sale and purchase of war bonds and stamps, and her general personal character.

WANTS CANDIDATES

Dorothy Funn, secretary to the committee, stated that it would be pleased to receive the names of candidates from various industrial plants, churches, unions, clubs or any other organizations. A group of judges from the members of the People's Committee, the Brooklyn Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee, will pick the winner.

May 10 has been set as the deadline for entries to be received at the office of the Negro Freedom Rally committee, Room 43, 67 w. 125 street. Large blocks of tickets have already been distributed among church, union and fraternal organizations.

Call for volunteer actors to take part in a dramatic spectacle, "For This We Fight," written by Langston Hughes, has been issued by Frank Griffin. Volunteers to appear in the cast, which will star Paul Robeson and Canada Lee are urged to see Mr. Griffin at Room 43, 67 w. 125 street, between 6 and 8 pm.

'Capital Transit Week' In DC Plans Announced

WASHINGTON, DC—May 2-8 has been designated *Capital Transit Week* for this city, during which time an intensified campaign will take place, according to an announcement by the Committee on Jobs for Negroes In Public Utilities. Among other things 100 or more resolutions from organizations will be obtained and sent in to protest the jimcro hiring practices of the transit company. Also 5000 "I Support" tags will go on sale: 10,000 signatures of individuals will be collected on postal cards, and about 50,000 leaflets will be distributed.

Likewise, the Capital Transit Company, the Union, and selected traffic congestion points will be picketed; delegations will go to various officials; approximately 100 churches will have sermonettes on the issue (May 2), and a major open-air demonstration will be staged at 10 and U at Park on May 7.

MISS WAR WORKER CANDIDATE

Evelyn McNicley of Brooklyn, defense worker, is the first candidate to be submitted for Miss Negro War Worker. How do you like her, boys? Uh-huh, we thought so.

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SOAPBOX · · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

(Editor Powell's regular Soapbox column will be omitted for four issues beginning with the issue of April 10th. In its place he will write a larger column based on his recent eight thousand mile cross-country tour. This is the third of the four articles.)

III

POWELL

THE defeats of Earl Dickerson and Benjamin Grant of Chicago are significant. Both of these men are able. In previous election years they polled large pluralities. Dickerson was defeated by Dawson for Congress and, again, by a newcomer, Harvey, for Council. Grant was defeated by that veteran, Oscar DePriest.

These defeats are significant in that they represent a new mood in Chicago. The incumbents were not put out because of the lack of ability. The Negro electorate voiced its resentment against the lack of militant leadership in Afro-America's second largest city. The Chicago of today is not the Chicago of twenty years ago when the Negro people were creating milestones along the road of racial progress. Chicago is filled with leaders, but there is little unity among them.

THE NEGRO DEMANDS A UNITED LEADERSHIP.

It is united leadership that is shoving Los Angeles and Detroit to the forefront. In Detroit black and white labor is waging the most successful fight against Southernism in America. In Cleveland the Progressive Business Alliance and the Future Out-Look League are marching forward together. In Indianapolis the entire atmosphere of the town has changed in twelve months because of unity and only that.

Stories of towns like Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland are too well known to be retold. In these cities the sheer weight of power politics can solve many issues. Let us examine a typical cross-roads Mid-western town like Indianapolis.

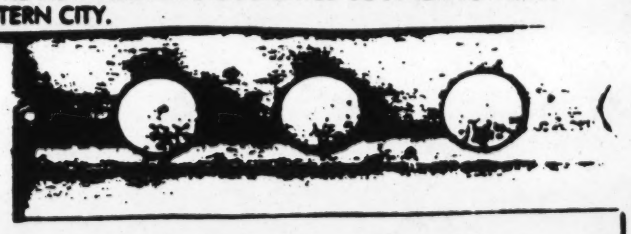
On April 15th, last year, I visited that city. Nowhere had I seen a more depressing sight. Negro people could not sit in the theaters down town, or even at the five-and-ten-cent stores' lunch counters. The Curtiss-Wright factory would not employ them. The politicians ignored them. The churches were empty. There was no leadership. SOUTHERNISM WAS IN THE SADDLE. THE NEW NEGRO HAD NOT YET BEEN BORN. I returned just twelve months later and I talked with their leading men collectively. I spoke to some individually. I addressed a mass meeting that over-flowed the historic Second Church.

On my way back from the coast, I dropped off at Indianapolis. Twelve months had passed. I FOUND THE ENTIRE MOOD OF THE CITY CHANGED. THE NEW NEGRO HAD BEEN BORN.

TODAY IN INDIANAPOLIS:—

- There is a Negro Councilman. The two Merriwether brothers ran. One as a Republican and the other as a Democrat. One of them was bound to be elected. That's the technique of the new Negro.
- Negroes sit today anywhere they want to in the white down down theaters and eat at the lunch counters. This was accomplished through unity of protest.
- War industries are employing Negroes not only as cleaners but on up to the top in personnel white collar jobs.
- To the Five Men Child Welfare Board and the Five-Men Hospital Board, the Mayor has apointed a Negro.

THIS IS HOW THE NEW NEGRO HAS DEFEATED SOUTHERNISM IN A TYPICAL MID-WESTERN CITY.



PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Mrs. FDR to Honor Mary Bethune At Golden Gate Benefit, May 2

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt will be the guest speaker, Sunday afternoon, May 2, at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox ave. and 143 st., when the New York Committee of the Bethune-Cookman College Benefit will honor Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and her 38 years of service to the Florida institution.

Roland Hayes, internationally-famous concert tenor will share honors with Mrs. Roosevelt as guest singer on a program that will also include as speaker Councilman Adam Clayton Powell, jr.

The benefit on Sunday, the sponsoring committee of which is headed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias assisted by a group of outstanding civic and social leaders, will commemorate Mrs. Bethune's untiring loyalty and effort on behalf of Bethune-Cookman in the past 38 years. Mrs. Bethune, almost single-handed, has guided the Daytona Beach, Florida college from its beginning as a tiny structure housing a handful of students to a modern educational institution ranking among the foremost Negro educational institutions in America.

The entire proceeds of Sunday's affair will go to the college. Reserved seats are on sale at $2.20, while general admission tickets can be had at $1.10.

TO APPEAR HERE SUNDAY

Eleanor Roosevelt, who has been one of Mary Bethune's staunchest friends and supporters (Dies committee regardless) will be guest speaker at the Bethune-Cookman College Benefit Sunday, May 2, at the Golden Gate Ballroom when Mrs. Bethune's 38 years of service to the Florida college is commemorated.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

THERE have been many stirring spectacles in the Yankee Stadium. Baseball and football games, prize fights and track meets have provided many thrills in that historic structure. But the most colorful event of all will be the Labor for Victory rally this coming Sunday afternoon.

On this day, New York will make known its wants. The common man and woman will have their say. The four things uppermost in their minds will be spoken.

INVADE EUROPE NOW!
SUPPORT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WIN-THE-WAR PROGRAM!
POST-WAR UNITED NATIONS UNITY!
INTERNATIONAL LABOR UNITY!

FROM ALL OVER WORLD

From all parts of the world speakers are flying to participate in this great demonstration. This is not an idle statement.

From London, Albert Guigui, general secretary of the French Confederation Generale de Travaille, is flying to tell of the resistance to the Nazis by the workers in the French underground.

From Mexico, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin American Confederation of Workers, is flying to tell how the common people of South and Central America feel about Inter-American unity.

From Washington, United States Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is coming to discuss his new resolution introduced in the Senate advocating collaboration in the post-war world with the United Nations.

From New York, Mayor LaGuardia will speak for the people of the City.

From Broadway, Raymond Edward Johnson, star of the Critics' Prize play, "The Patriots" is coming to recite Jefferson's first inaugural address, a scene he does so admirably in the play.

From Harlem, City Councilman A. Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and editor of PV, will discuss the need for invading Europe now.

PAUL ROBESON ALSO

The people's artist of the world, Paul Robeson, will speak and sing.

Morris Carnovsky, star of the stage hit "Counter-Attack" will recite a letter from a Yugoslavian patriot resisting the Nazis in the hills of his native land.

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union and the New York CIO Council, who will preside, will lead a large delegation of torpedoed seamen to the meeting.

Genevieve Tabouis, noted French writer and editor of the Free French paper, Pour La Victoire, and Margaret Bondfield, Great Britain's first woman cabinet minister, will discuss the pressing issues.

The American People's Chorus will sing. A 50-piece band will play. Gay flags and bunting, community singing and stirring speeches will make this the best people's demonstration yet held for the immediate invasion of Europe and the other themes of the meeting.

It is a rally that should be attended by every working man and his family.

There is no more pressing problem today than the need for support and achievement of the four main themes of this meeting.

A huge 300-foot long figure of a soldier holding a bayonet will cover the whole outfield. This colorful design, built by the members of the Victory Workshop, will have a battalion of tanks on one side, a fleet of planes overhead, a fleet of ships on the other side, and the soldier's bayonet will point to a miniature city marked Berlin.

Tickets can be obtained at the headquarters of the Labor for Unity and Victory Committee, 80 East 11th St., room 337, or by calling GRamercy 5-8134 and at The People's Voice, 210 W. 125th St.

Every one who can should go to the Yankee Stadium Sunday afternoon.

It's the kind of a show no one should miss.

Joe Ford Elected Head of Carver Democratic Club

With "Unselfish Service To The Community" as its battlecry the Carver Democratic Club of the 21st Assembly District opened its doors on Monday, April 26, at 2098 Seventh ave to back J. Raymond Jones for district leader.

Joseph E. Ford, secretary to Congressman A. Clayton Powell and administrator of the People's Committee with offices at the Abyssinian Baptist Church Community House was chosen president at the Monday's meeting. C. H. Crosier, political secretary to Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan and former secretary to Bruce's Beaver Rangers Club, was elected secretary to the new Carver Democratic Club.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 1, 1943

See other side of clipping for additional information.

ENCLOSURE

123-42

'WON'T YOU RETURN THE VISIT'

President Edwin Barclay of Liberia and President Roosevelt are s[illegible] Robert Field near Monrovia (following the celebrated Casablanca con[illegible] Negro Republic and discussed strategic wartime problems with Barcla[illegible] the invitation to come to the US? (See Story at Left.)—Foto by Army Air[illegible]

On African Problems:

Magazine Reborn After Four Years

After a four year suspension, *The African* magazine is back on the newsstands. Its revival is probably due to new and widespread interest in Africa as a strategic force in the Allies' fight against the axis at present. According to the rededication editorial in this "Journal of African Affairs," it is "on the march for justice, truth and Democracy for Black men . . . and shall (have) sympathetically regard for the welfare of the fellow-oppressed of the world."

The African is under the editorship of A. Balfour Linton, the original editor of the magazine which ceased publication with Vol. 2, No. 1. Dr. L. D. Reddick, George S. Schuyler, David A. Talbot and J. A. Rogers are associate editors.

NOTED AUTHORS CONTRIBUTE

Featured in the first issue (May 1943) are *Native Problems in North Africa*, by George Padmore; *Africa and World Peace*, by George Tate; *West Indian Topics*, by E. A. Laing; *Things Worth Noting*, by David Talbot, and *Things Of No Importance*, by George S. Schuyler. Picture features are from the files of the Office of War Information.

The magazine has correspondents in various foreign parts, according to Editor Linton. However, censorship has and will continue to delay news from such sources. It is to be published each month at 8 W. 117 st, carries a price tag of fifteen cents, is the "only magazine devoted to African Problems, owned and edited by African-Americans," and welcomes the work of new writers and artists.

On Martinique:

[illegible] assistance, according to a refugee who landed in Port of Spain, Trinidad, last week after escaping from Martinique. He said that military forces under the chief admiral, Georges Roberts, were [illegible] exercises in preparation to resist an expected invasion. He also [illegible] such that [illegible]

Foreign News

AMERICAN FORCES in the Br[illegible] to help war-orphaned children of [illegible] to become "foster uncles." Contri[illegible] units are free to raise money in an[illegible] matter of someone in an outfit asks [illegible] to do about the Stars and Stripes [illegible] Orphan Program?" Only one hour after their company commander mentioned the fund a Negro quartermaster company responded with $402.04 for the blitz kids last month.

• • •

IN INDIA a federal court last week ruled invalid the decree under which 8,000 persons, including leaders of the All-India Congress (Nationalist) Party, were detained in connection with last year's disturbances. However, in London it was considered "most unlikely" that the decision would result in the release of Mohandas Gandhi.

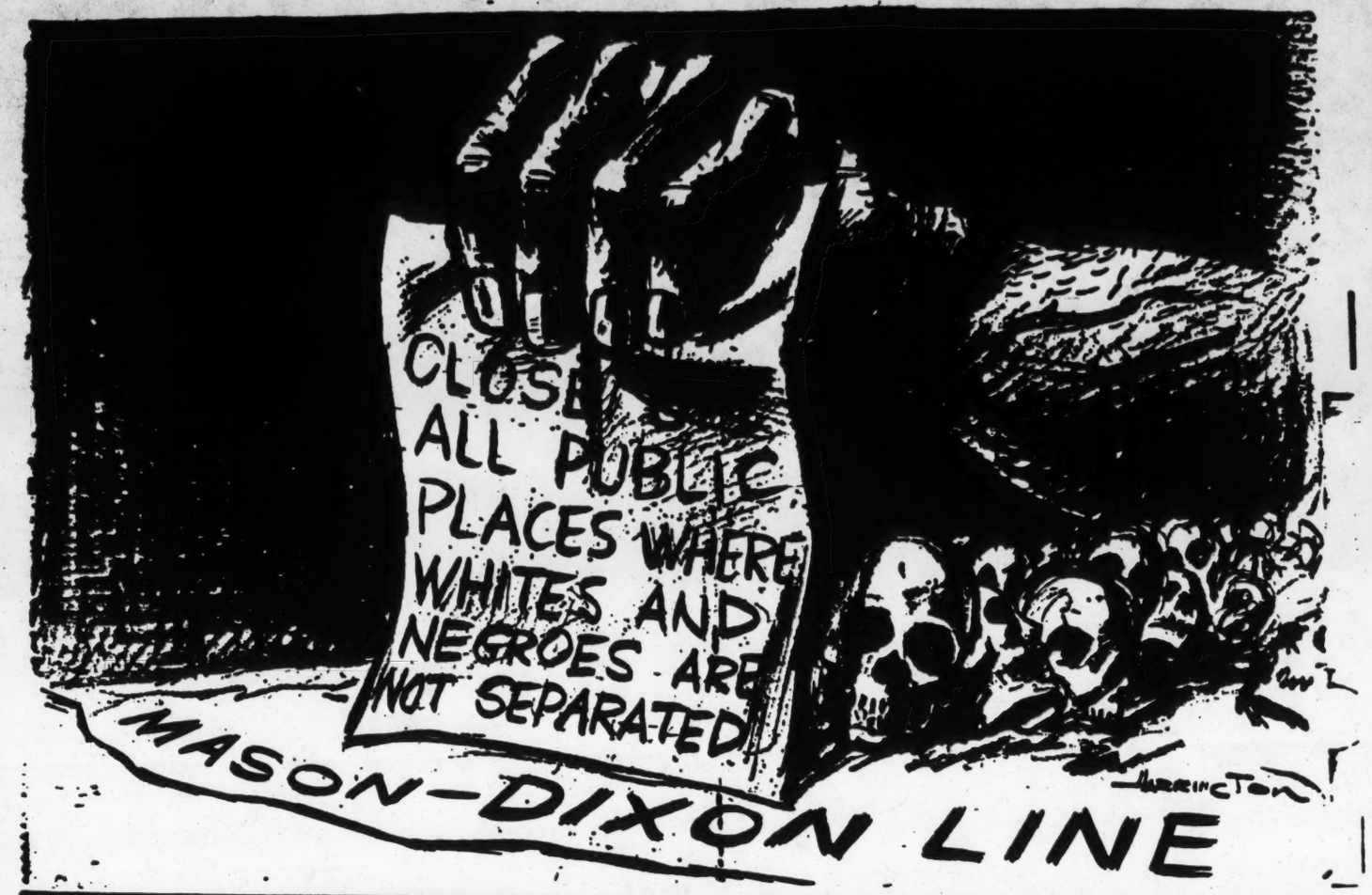
• • •

SOUTH AFRICA faces residential fiasco. A fortnight ago Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts said that Durban, the chief port of the Natal Province of the Union of South Africa "must remain a white city" and that colored races should invest in war loans instead of property. The statement grew out of the fact that Indian merchants and [illegible]

U S Anti-Aircraft Outfit Steps Up British Course

AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT STATION, ENGLAND—A US Negro Coast Artillery outfit, sent here [illegible] manning up anti-aircraft guns, have surprised their British instructors by [illegible] complicated 40-mm. Bofors guns.

"Through as nails and rarin' to go to actual combat," The Gunner, a publication in London by Americans here, recently said. "The gun-crews now go into action in only two seconds longer than which British crews [illegible]



Anti-Smear Campaign Bears Fruit—Congratulations In Order

The most significant forward step in interracial affairs has just been taken in the City of New York.

Off and on during the past years the Negro people have been smeared by artificial crime waves. Without rhyme or reason, seemingly moving together, the metropolitan daily press has been guilty of flagrant distortions of the facts.

The latest smear was the most vicious. It came at a time when Juvenile crime was an accepted tragedy of this war. Facts and figures of social agencies and courts gave a lie to the newspapers' play-up that juvenile delinquency was a phenomenon confined solely to the Negro race.

THE FACTS STAND OUT—

- Delinquency has increased in every country at war.
- The rate of increase has at times been more rapid among whites than among Negroes.
- The term "Mugging" is neither a legal nor a police word.

An aroused citizenry reacted to this smear. Democratically inclined publishers were responsive to the citizens' complaint. Negro leaders crystallized themselves into one spear-head-to-penetrate this problem.

TODAY THIS PROBLEM IS ON ITS WAY TO A JUST SOLUTION.

Congratulations are in order for Ben Wood, executive editor of the World-Telegram, Richard Clark, managing editor of the Daily News, Arthur Hayes Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times and William Randolph Hearst, Jr., publisher of the Journal-American. These men not only promised that they would explore the problem carefully, but their promises have already begun to bear fruit. It was significant to note that beginning Wednesday, April 21, these papers played down crimes committed by Negroes and in many cases they dropped the use of the word that indicated the race of those involved.

We further congratulate the leaders of the Negro people for their unity.

We congratulate especially YOU THE PEOPLE.

It is especially regrettable that there are still some publications of our own race that feature crime and cheap scandal. Just as surely as the Negro people have sought and received fair play from the white press they will clean up their own press by one method or another even if they are forced to use the boycott.

The Negro press does not have to cheapen itself by resorting to crime and scandal headlines as long as the criminal scandal of jimcrow stalks unbridled across the American scene.

The New Negro demands a clean, constructive, fighting press. Any other type will not be tolerated. It is time, therefore, to set your house in order if you would survive.

John Clayton

"We Cannot Be Bought"—EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—"We Will Not Be Sold"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

MAY 14 1943

Subject: Letter of Transmittal.

To: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

L. R. Forney

L. R. FORNEY
Colonel, General Staff Corps,
Asst. Executive Officer, MIS.

Enclosures:

DECLASSIFIED BY Pb-Bj/ende #260,157
ON 11/21/80
Per Army letter 11/6/89

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Valentine Says Police Disown 'Mugging' Term

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Ask Probe of Dixie M.P.'s

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

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100-42135

May 24, 1943

2-10

Director, FBI

RE: PEOPLES VOICE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted herewith newspaper clippings taken from the PEOPLES VOICE (negro weekly newspaper) dated May 8 and May 15, 1943.

This office will continue to furnish the Bureau with items of interest from the PEOPLES VOICE.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
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enc.

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FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

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Allen Chosen Again At Bklyn NAACP Meet

James E. Allen was reelected to the Presidency of the state NAACP organization at the three day conclave held in Brooklyn over the past weekend.

Dr. Leon W. Scott [illegible] Rochelle, was elected Vice President; Lionel C. Barrow, secretary; Mrs. George Bowks, Albany, Assistant Secretary and Amanda Kemp, Treasurer.

Regional Vice-Presidents chosen included Gordon H. Jones, Jamaica; A. B. Jones, Ithaca; Effie Gordon, Rochester; Earl Rhone, Troy and C. A. Latimer, Niagara Falls.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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Negro Cong. Wires FDR On FEPC

In maintaining and furthering the fight on the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the National Negro Congress, through its national president, Dr. Max Yergan, this week called upon President Roosevelt to continue the work of the Committee which is being sabotaged by the Nation's reactionary groups at this most critical time in our nation's history.

In the telegram sent to the Chief Executive, Dr. Yergan pointed out:

- already several of the FEPC leading figures have resigned, and there are rumors that a number of others regard their efforts to activize the Committee as useless under present conditions;
- belief that the retention of Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, as a member of the Committee, is one of the guarantees that the program enunciated by Roosevelt will be carried out;
- the rumor that Dr. William Earl Colos of the University of Tennessee has been slated to head the re-organized committee, and that such an appointment would be dangerous.
- efforts to destroy the Committee have adversely affected Negro morals, but consideration of measures proposed to remedy the weakened FEPC should strengthen the unity of Negroes around the war effort.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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Pearl Buck Heads Nationwide Committee To Fight Race Bias

A nation-wide movement to do away with race discrimination in the war effort was announced yesterday by Pearl S. Buck, chairman of the Committee Against Race Discrimination of the American Civil Liberties Union, which has been studying the problem during the past year.

A nucleus of twenty-six white, Negro and interracial national organizations, each with a positive program for race equality, will set up a continuing conference to work out means of abolishing discrimination in the armed forces; government employment; the voluntary services; industry and trade unions; housing, and education and training.

The Conference will carry on a educational campaign, seek legislation in various states against discrimination; be alert to situations of discrimination and bring to trial, abuses; enlist wider organizational and individual support of race equality; work for equal opportunity in the government and in war bodies, and lay the basis for race equality in this country now and after the war.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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Early Trial For Hotel Manager Who Barred Negro Delegate

A delegation of CIO and Workers Defense League officials paid a special visit Wednesday morning to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, successor of Governor Dewey, to demand immediate prosecution of Hotel Knickerbocker management for refusing a room to William Bowman, Negro representative of the United Automobile Workers during the March 28 meeting.

The delegation acted upon the fact that New York state law provides a 30 to 90 day jail sentence or a fine of $100 to $500 for discrimination against any person because of race in public places. The committee recognized that the postponement of the trial was contrary to the state law, and received assurance from the district attorney that there would be no further delay, and a date for the trial would be set immediately. Mr. Hogan appointed Lawrence McKenna, chief of the Special Sessions Bureau of his office, to handle the criminal case personally.

Walter Harten, secretary, United Auto Workers (CIO) Inter-Racial committee, Detroit, Mich., came to New York at the request of R. J. Thomas, UAW-CIO international president, to attend the Wednesday conference. Other delegates were Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer, New York State CIO Council; Morris Milgram, national secretary, Workers Defense League; and George Crammore, assistant national director of UAW.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

MEET THE BOSS

PV's new Managing Editor is Chattanooga born William M. Kelly. . . . Trained in the elementary schools of his home town; Austin Hi, in Knoxville, Tenn.; Wilberforce University and City College, he brings a wide and versatile newspaper background to the VOICE . . . He's served in executive capacities with the Amsterdam News, Champion and Pearson's magazines, the New York Dispatch and published a daily here in Harlem . . . Was honored in 1926 by the Federated Council of Women's Clubs with a prize for the most constructive journalism . . . . Among other things, he's been a social worker and insurance Counsellor as well as a soldier . . . . He's married; has two children and his dream is of a Negro daily.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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Madison Square Rally on June 7 To Expose Facts—Pull No Punches

The Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden, June 7, under the sponsorship of the People's Comittee, the Negro Labor Victory Committee, along with every progressive trade union in the city, will be a focal point for bringing together all of the vital questions Negroes are facing today, and for paving the way to some unified, pertinent action.

According to Frank Griffin, vice-chairman of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO, and member of the Rally committee:

OMINOUS SIGNS

"There are ominous signs in the United States' participation in the war that must be brought to light, and if our campaign is to be effectual in every phase of winning a People's victory, must be brought into the glaring searchlight of public scrutiny, and thereby, like the festering disease that it is, be rooted out of our national life. I speak of the continued and despicable practices of discrimination against the Negro citizens of our country."

The questions of national importance which will be brought out frankly at the Madison Square Rally are:

● Jimcro in the Army, a glaring example of the inadequacy on the part of the government in its hope to build a real People's army;

● brass-hatism in the Army Air Corps set-up which, in spite of Judge Hastie's exposure of open discrimination against Negro flyers, still exists at a time when the Air Corps needs all the air strength it can muster;

● the break-down of the hearings on railroad discrimination and the scuttling of the FEPC, a breakdown which is affecting the production of needed implements of war on the battle fields of North Africa, the South Pacific, and eventually the continent of Europe when invasion comes;

● the continuation of the Dies Committee;

● the "appeasers" in the Nation's government who are selling the whole country and the war effort short.

LABOR MUST SHOW WAY

The theme of the June 7 rally will be not only unity to fight these forces, but the necessity for labor to pave the way to national unity at a time when labor and industry hold the key to the war effort.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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NEW YORK CITY

Solid Meddlin'

With MARIENNE BOYD

By FREDI WASHINGTON
(Pinch-Hitting for Marienne Boyd)

This column wants to start out this week by welcoming to the PV fold, William Kelley as managing editor and Marvel Cooke as his assistant. They are both veterans in newspaper jive. PV is sparing no expense to bring you the kind of paper you want.

Remember Johnny Hudgins the guy who corked up and proceeded to make you split your sides without saying a word? Well, he's still going strong at Moonglow in Buffalo. O. K. Banjo?

"Knock Me A-Kiss" Louis Jordan won't have to take Unk's basic training 'cause he's got himself a hernia (the Army doctor said so) so now he can continue training in the juice joints. Know-all of you under 38 horn tooters wish you had a hernia or sompin'.

Meade Lux Lewis is keeping the defense workers happy these nights with his Boogie Woogie piano at Baker's Lounge in Detroit.

Libby (Moonin' Low) Holman is still making the lily white customers raise their eyebrows when she appears on the floor with her dark but handsome guitarist, Josh White if they only knew.

Musicians are about to pounce on their national boss, Petrillo, for not getting straight this recording and transcription biz. Says they, the added revenue would help pay taxes which in turn, would help buy guns and tanks.

This seems to be Ellington week. He celebrated a birthday last Thursday, received an Achievement award at New York University on Wednesday and the Newspaper Guild Page 1 Award on Friday night.

Journeyed down B'way the other night to see 'Desert Victory at the Globe Theatre which incendentally gave me a better understanding of the hardships the fighting men are enduring in Africa but the thing which impressed me most, is the way the Globe has decorated its lounge and ladies' room. Wouldn't know about the room the gents use. The ladies have for your convenience, a fair size lounge with a chrome clothes rack and a huge photograph of a beautiful movie star over the wash basin to keep your company. The one I used, had Ann Sheridan looking too, too torrid. Speaking of a modern vampire reminds me that the vamp of all times, Theda Bara, will be guest artist on Groucho Marx, program via CBS network, Saturday, May 8th.

You ought to listen to the Jericho Quartet some Sunday afternoon at 1:30 pm also CBS, if you go for closely blended harmony.

Can you imagine standing in front of a theatre from four to nine in the morning to be assure dof getting seats for the first performance? That is exactly what happened when Harry James opened the Paramount last week. The swingsters are taking over the small section of B'way that the Army and Navy didn't get around to using.

The boys in the music world are hip hip horraying over the repeal of the three per cent tax on their salaries—

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May 8, 1943

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STOP JIM CROW—LET'S GO

NEGRO FREEDOM RALLY

MADISON SQ. GARDEN

JUNE 7

Dr. Channing Tobias
Chairman

Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr. Rep. Vito Marcantonio

Charles A. Collins

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Negro Labor Victory Committee
67 W. 125th St.

Brooklyn Committee
432 Franklin Ave.

GENERAL ADMISSION 44c

"FOR THIS WE FIGHT"

Dramatic Spectacle by Langston Hughes—Starring

PAUL ROBESON —— CANADA LEE

Tickets for Sale at People's Voice, 210 W. 125th St.

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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Bethune Meeting Keynote

U.S. Will Fail as World L[illegible]

If Ruled by Jimcro—Mrs. [illegible]

By [illegible] PERRY

An enthusiastic audience packed the Golden Gate, Sunday afternoon, May 2, to hear speeches by two of America's best known women—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. The meeting, called a Bethune-concert, was sponsored by the NYC Committee on [illegible] for the Bethune-Cookman College, and in the honor to Mrs. Bethune for 50 years of service to the school that she founded in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Rev. Charles Y. Trigg served as chairman of the meeting. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the NY diocese of the Methodist Church as master of ceremonies. Rev. John T. Delaney, SJ, offered the invocation.

Mr. Roland Hayes, internationally known tenor, sang two groups of songs before an audience which refused to stop applauding until he sang an encore at the end of each group.

In introducing Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Channing Tobias referred to her as a speaker of global character, whose mind literally rules around the world.

SPIRITUAL SYMBOL

Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she had come to pay tribute to Mrs. Bethune not just because of the Bethune-Cookman School, but because she symbolizes a spirit of courage, love, endurance and hope that is very necessary in the present world.

She pointed out that prejudice is due to ignorance and lack of education and that the US has an opportunity to lead at the present time but it will fail as a leader if it is controlled by ignorance. She predicted that the peace we win will depend on how much we are going to recognize human beings as human beings.

Rev. Sam H. Sweeney paid a brief tribute to Mrs. Bethune. He was followed on the program by Kathryn Craven, white radio commentator, who paid tribute to Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Roosevelt by reading an editorial from a Daytona newspaper.

RECEIVES PLAQUE

Sallye Bearden in introducing Mrs. Bethune presented her with a plaque in recognition of her distinguished service to humanity with the belief that what she has done gives renewed belief in the things the country is fighting for. She quoted from a statement made by Dr. Tobias, who was testifying before a Congressional Committee recently: "I class Mary McLeod Bethune as one of the four greatest women in the world today. The others are Eleanor Roosevelt, Pearl Buck and Madame Chiang Kai-shek."

Mrs. Bethune expressed deep gratitude for the statements that had been made about her and said that she would be completely happy if her life could be used as a pattern.

"I want to take this opportunity to thank Charles Buchanan for having made it possible for us to use this space, beautiful room. He has given it to us free of charge and told us that he would provide all the necessary services that go with it. [illegible] Mary McLeod Bethune is a young woman," she continued. "I am happy that I have never been lifted so high that I couldn't reach down to the humblest and lift him up. Those doors have opened for me I always have pushed them wider that others might come in.

"I have stood for equal opportunity for everyone—on public platforms as well as behind closed doors. [illegible]

the physical [illegible] of keep up their courage because doors were opening that never have opened before.

Mrs. Bethune introduced the new president of the Bethune-Cookman College, James A. Colston, 35 years old. Members of the local Bethune-Cookman School introduced themselves from the floor and spoke briefly of the work they are doing at present.

The meeting closed with brief remarks by Dr. Tobias and the singing of *Lift Every Voice and Sing* led by Merritt Hedgeman with Rudolph Grant at the piano.

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Savoy Closing Step Backward in Race Relations

THE CLOSING OF THE SAVOY is one of the most serious setbacks that race relations have received in the City of New York. Far more important than any other aspect is this—THE MIXING OF WHITE AND COLORED HAS BEEN PROHIBITED BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE COURTS.

This is the first step toward segregation. Unless this movement is nipped in the bud NOW it is just a question of time before there will be complete jim-crow in the City of New York. We are on our way to separate schools, hospitals, and all that our black brothers of the South have been forced to live under. While Negroes are losing their lives abroad, Hitler has scored a jim-crow victory in New York.

Inspector O'Leary who issued the closing order needs to be carefully examined. He is playing Hitler's game. He must be receiving his orders from some unAmerican group of higher-ups. The charges he used for closing the Savoy were absolutely ridiculous.

Today there are scores of dance halls in New York City in which men and women have been beaten, robbed and murdered. There are more prostitutes in the lobbies of some of the big hotels of New York than there are on all of Seventh Avenue. A soldier claimed that he contracted venereal disease from a pick-up at the Savoy. If you are unlucky you can pick up venereal disease in any public place, churches included.

The closing of the Savoy is definitely a step backward. The whole situation reeks with corruption, both political and social. There is hardly a place of amusement in Harlem that does not meet with an attempt at a shakedown regularly. During the time that Valentine and LaGuardia were crying about having an understaffed police force as many as a score of police officers were nightly assigned to the Savoy. As the N.A.A.C.P. has pointed out the responsibility rests squarely in the Mayor's lap. He has the power to open the Savoy today. The citizens of New York are waiting.

IF SOMETHING ISN'T DONE IMMEDIATELY WE ARE GOING TO BLOW THE LID OFF THE WHOLE POLICE SETUP AND ITS CORRUPT PRACTICES IN HARLEM. This week's story is only a beginning.

No one is going to stop the mixing of races in New York City. Every Negro jitterbug and Savoy follower is urged to pack downtown spots. Five thousand Negroes storming Roseland will make any bigot think twice, even O'Leary. If such action is needed to convert these American Hitlers, then brother I will put on my "zoot suit" and lead the parade.

John Clayton

"We Cannot Be Bought"—EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—"We Will Not Be Sold"

PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

See other side of clipping for additional information.

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ENCLOSURE 100-51230-44

Negro," Spingarn says in part:

. . . My present attitude toward the war would not be materially changed. I probably would be a little more bitter about the hollow hypocrisies of the hoodwinked fascists among us who paste democracy without believing in it.

Wartime Conflab to Discuss White-Collar Worker's Role

How Negro men and women can find their place and play their full war role in the professional and white-collar fields will be one of the subjects discussed at the National Wartime Conference of the Professional, Arts, Sciences and White-Collar Fields to be held May 8-9 at the Hotel Grenoble.

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MR. SUTTS

dance. This month the Digest Full and a Small Table in an WE Negro Entertainment Club Room Discussion Negro Digest, "A Magazine of Negro Thought," is published monthly at 3007 South Parkway, Chicago, and is found all newsstands throughout the country.

People's Committee Organized in Corona

The People's Committee of Corona, L. I., launched its initial program at the home of Earl E. Whitfield, executive secretary, April 26.

Officers elected were: Mr. Byrum, chairman; Mrs. A. Brannon, secretary; Mr. Brannon, chaplain. Members of the committee include Mmes. Estelle Meade; Dishman; V. St. Louis; Worsley; L. Stubbs, and Richard Whitfield.

Plans were discussed for future clinics which will be held each week at the Women's Voluntary Defense Corps headquarters, 100-05 Northern Boulevard, at 8 p.m. Joseph Ford, executive secretary of the People's Committee of New York will speak at the next meeting.

[redacted]

WHEEZ A
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PEOPLES VOICE
May 8, 1943

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SOAPBOX -- by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

(Editor Powell's regular Soapbox column has been omitted for four issues, beginning with the issue of April 10th. In its place he has written a longer column based on his recent eight thousand mile cross-country tour. This is the last of the four articles.)

POWELL

THE BATTLE OF SOUTHERNISM against the new Negro, while it began in the South, is not reaching its greatest intensity in that section.

Fundamentally, the leadership of the South is afraid. For years it has been afraid of the masses of Negro people. Today it is afraid of the new spirit of the new Negro and, more than that, the new spirit of the new white man... Make no mistake about this—THERE IS A NEW SOUTH BEING BORN. Despite what the organs that mould public opinion would have us believe there is a new white man in the South. The recent conference in Atlanta, Ga., of white leaders was a last minute stop-gap measure to try to keep the Negro on the side of Southernism. These last minute offers were a price that they tried to pay to keep Northern Negroes and whites out of the South. The key to the whole statement was that sentence, "We do not desire any interference from Northern Negroes or whites."

This is the one thing that has kept Southernism alive: *Bitter resentment against any form of intrusion.* In the midst of this type of society that Wendell Willkie has aptly termed ONE WORLD the day of isolationism is dead. Southernism can not succeed for no form of sectionalism can carry over into our post-war society.

The efforts of the New Negro began during the depressing thirties. It was then that Negro and white sharecroppers came together to form the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. The Scottsboro and the Herndon cases stiffened the backbone of the Southern Negro. They brought new allies to him from the north and started the southern white masses to thinking. The fight to save Odel Waller helped the movement along. The greatest boon, however, to the development of the New Negro has been the vast number of Northern Negro troops sent South. These Negroes were sent South in large numbers, probably "To break their spirit." Instead, the Northern Negro became the "intrusion" that southern leadership fight so bitterly fought. The Negro soldier throughout the south in every army camp is fighting Southernism. Many of them have died. The number will probably never be known. This marks the first time since slavery that the small plantation class has come face to face with thousands of Negroes who are willing to fight abroad to defeat Hitler and also, at home to defeat Southernism.

The one thing that has made the problem of race relationships so difficult in the South is that the South has no minorities. Ruling classes have always used minorities to not only carry their burdens but also to be their scapegoats. In the South the only minorities are the Negro and the misnamed group—"po' white trash." Today that "po' white trash" knows that there is no such thing as "trash" in terms of human personality. They also know, however, that they will be considered no more than "trash" until they take their black brothers with them.

There are manifestations all over the South of the New Negro and the New White man defeating Southernism at every turn, but there is much more to be done. Unfed, barefooted, black and white children still roam the "Tobacco Roads" of the South. Even a so-called prosperous city like Durham has a large slum area that has not felt the boom effects of this war. In Raleigh, North Carolina, domestic workers are still being paid three dollars a week top wage. The United States Employment Service continues to send Negro workers on jobs but finds that they are being turned away en masse.

There are many signs of awakenings. The magazine South Today is the voice of the new white south crying for the abolition of Southernism. The students of St. Augustine College striking for a Negro president are the voice of the black south crying for the abolition of Southernism.

SOUTHERNISM WILL GO BECAUSE IT MUST.

I do not expect a complete change in the south in my lifetime but I do know that the day of the domination of any particular race by any group, section, "master" race or nation is on its way out. It is just as futile to try to hold back tomorrow's dawn as to attempt to hold back the onslaughts of the common people—black and white—with their common destiny.

The New Negro is marching toward—ONE PEOPLE, ONE PURPOSE, ONE LEADER, ONE FIGHT, ONE VICTORY AND ONE WORLD.

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May 8, 1943

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THE WEST INDIES

Where Everybody's Sick!

by HAROLD PREECE

The West Indies are so fertile that you can grow everything simply by sticking the greatest stick in the ground.

The West Indians are so hungry that they die in droves from tuberculosis, malaria, hookworm, anemia, and other diseases mow down people who have no resistance to sickness. In Trinidad alone, it has been estimated that every person above the age of twenty is suffering from one of the diseases caused by hunger.

West Indian mothers are among the most prolific in the world, bringing forth children to swell the population in the worm earth sprout hunger for the great absentee owners in London, New York, and Paris.

But you seldom find a West Indian mother who has not buried one or more of her children. That's something to think about when we celebrate Mother's Day this year.

DEATH FROM HUNGER

It has been estimated that one out of every five children in the West Indies die in infancy—either because their parents cannot feed them or because their mothers were weak from starvation when they were conceived.

Freedom from want should mean freedom for babies to live and become good citizens whether they pound a typewriter or steer a plow. America and Britain, two of the countries holding sovereignty of the West Indies, have done fairly well by their own children—infant mortality has been cut in England and Wales to less than 60 per 1,000 live births; the figure is comparably low for America.

But in Trinidad, 120 babies out of every 1,000 die and are laid away in the island cemeteries. The figure is even higher for some of the other islands—187 in Jamaica, 171 in Antigua, 187 for St. Kitts, and 217—more than one-fifth for Barbados. In American-owned Puerto Rico, three-fifths of all children dying below the age of two are victims of gastric diseases—which is a polite way of saying that their little stomachs do not function properly because not enough food goes down their mouths.

PV CHECKS FIGURES

PV wanted to check these figures with a man whose own scientific integrity would not permit him to approve any story that was either misleading or purposely sensational. So it contacted an eminent physician, Dr. Gerald Poltier, now of Harlem Hospital. Dr. Poltier was until recently a government medical officer in the Bahama Islands. Before that, he practiced in Scotland, England, and in Dublin Hospital, Ireland.

"Ignorance and poverty are the main causes responsible for the bad health and conditions of the masses in the West Indies," Dr. Poltier said, emphasizing every word as carefully as he would measure medicine for a sick patient. "But the prevalent hookworm and sometimes total absence of public health systems is also an important contributing factor. Generally speaking, there is no organization or system worth mentioning for the purpose of educating the people to proper health habits."

"For instance, certain locally trained nurses placed on some islands can give only purely nominal services. They are not sufficiently trained to give any kind of health lectures, instructions in diet, or general living conditions.

"The people who live in remote sections and outlying islands have few facilities or opportunities to learn how to live or what to eat. The usual diet has an overemphasis of starch, and is all too seldom balanced with meat, fresh vegetables or fruit. The result is often chronic malnutrition among a poverty stricken people."

Dr. Poltier is no politician but back of his words, back of these figures lies one incontestable truth—that the people of the West Indies will never be free from sickness and starvation until the people of the West Indies are allowed to govern themselves in a free West Indian Federation which can develop both the people and the resources of the Caribbean.

SELF-GOVERNMENT NEEDED

Nobody enjoys dying, and the people of the West Indies are no exception. But any attempt to improve the health of the people encounters, almost inevitably, the frenzied opposition of local and central colonial governments.

These governments are not interested in preserving the lives of natives at the expense of tax money. It's cheaper to replace a native than a mule out here in the Caribbean where a mother produces a child a year. The most conscientious doctor often finds himself unable to do anything toward the permanent eradication of disease simply because the island or parish government refuses to come across with sufficient funds.

And dominating these colonial governments are the fabulously rich absentee owners—groups like the American Sugar and United Fruit companies of our own country, like Tate and Lyle, and Sir George Hampton, of British-owned Trinidad. It was Sir George who recently forced hundreds of fishermen out of their livelihoods by fencing off a beach for the convenience of guests in his hotel.

The excellently run American hospitals, established on our leased naval bases, spur West Indian native leaders to demand more adequate health facilities for their people. These West Indian leaders too asking the people of their closest neighboring nation to help them solve these problems which come from foreign domination and absentee ownership.

SPECIFIC NEEDS

● the stamping out of venereal disease caused by bad housing conditions plus the fact that shop and factory girls must become part-time prostitutes to the vile starvation wages;

● the eradication of hookworm through the establishment of wage standards which will enable people to buy shoes to protect their feet against this disease. It has been said that, "All God's children have shoes, but not in the West Indies."

● The development of a decent housing program. Natives who build huts often find these huts assessed for taxation at three or four times their actual worth.

● construction of drainage and sewage systems which will end malaria, and

● establishment of sufficient hospitals, clinics, and foundations to combat ordinary sicknesses as well as tropical diseases.

Relaxing of shipping restrictions so that the West Indies can import more food and thus reducing the sky-rocketing cost of living. Disease and malnutrition are going to be even worse if America doesn't lend a hand.

And if the Atlantic Charter is going to stand up, America and the United Nations had better start thinking about the West Indies.

Author Harold Preec West Indies authority, w continue his series and g PV readers the last word t the educational system the West Indies. Don't fail to

Bias Hearings
dustries

tion Downey, (D.-Calif.) last week al discrimination in the war manpower state. Downey, who recently investigated jobs in the naval forces, de

Veteran of Four War Fron

RAPID CITY ARMY AIR BAS South Dakota—William H. Yo of Columbus, Ga., Top Sergeant a Quartermaster Truck Company the Rapid City Army Air Ba fought on four major battle fro in the last war, according Thunderbird, Air Base paper.

THIS IS YOUR WAR BUY WAR BONDS, STAMPS

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SECOND NYer JOINS ROYAL MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. Joe L. Washington of the Royal West African Forces, is the second well-known New Yorker to join the British medical forces on the fighting fronts. The first was Dr. Walter King. Captain Washington, a close friend of Paul Robeson and an Alpha Phi Iota member, is stationed with a West African Regiment in Egypt. The above sketch was made by George Andrew Carley of the OWI Outpost Office in Cairo while the officer was on leave there. The Jacksonville, Fla.-born captain is a graduate of CCNY and the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, Scotland.

LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

JOHN L. LEWIS played fast and loose with the [illegible]. His personal grudge against the President [illegible] grievances of the miners. His stubborn refusal of aid by the [illegible] made machinery established to settle disputes jeopardized the [illegible] of men and women in all industry all over the country.

"Only the last minute conference between Lewis and [illegible] saved this country from a major catastrophe.

WHY THE GAMBLE

Why was John Lewis willing to gamble with such big stakes? George Squire, trade union director for the School for Democracy, said the answer lies in the fact that he does not support our war—still a part of the isolationist camp that grows more and more disruptive.

Mr. Squire's argument is a sound one and bears repeating.

"The miners, in their current negotiations, are entitled to a wage increase. But Lewis's refusal to utilize the War Labor Board means that he is willing to undermine and disrupt the entire war effort since coal production is so basic to all other production. He demagogically plays upon the very real needs of the miners and the President's present wage and price order to convince the men that only through strikes, through rejection of repeated War Labor Board procedures can they get relief from their pressing economic problems.

"Lewis does not put forth proposals to increase production and wages by giving workers more pay for stepped-up production. Nor does he have any program of price control, rationing, and fair taxation of a sort that would give the miners relief from their economic problems. He has slammed the door on the possible relief [illegible] in other areas and in other industries where there is danger of labor shortage. Lewis has not made such proposals, because he does not support the war and is unconcerned whether production is stepped-up or stopped.

"In order to impose his will upon the miners in relation to wages as well as general wage issues, Lewis has destroyed every vestige of democracy in his union. It is today estimated that more than 70 percent of the members are denied any local autonomy, which really means any right to speak for themselves. Without his machine and undemocratic methods Lewis could not continue as an anti-war, isolationist leader of the miners. His efforts to dominate the CIO were frustrated, and in the face of unanimous support by the CIO of the war and of win-the-war policies, he had to use the pretext of ouster of the CIO to the United Mine Workers as an excuse for withdrawing from the CIO.

WILL USE PRETEXT

"To view the latest tricks of Lewis as merely a jurisdictional conflict and as a disagreement over a single wage issue is to underestimate the role that Lewis is trying to play in the labor movement. He represents in the labor movement the same set of America First views that Representative Fish, publisher McCormick and a handful of industrialists represent in their respective fields. Lewis will use other pretexts, and manufacture them if necessary, in order to create a cleavage both inside and outside the ranks of organized labor.

"A firm hand is needed with him, not the patriotic rank and file of the miners, just as it is needed with the Fishes, McCormicks, and others of their stripe.

"Lewis stands as a great menace to the whole country and especially to the labor movement. His is a menace to labor in so far as his disruption serves as an excuse for attacks upon the labor movement which, both leadership and membership, wholeheartedly supports the war.

It is this anti-war policy that brings him into conflict with the government and people and, in the long run, with the miners as well.

The miners support the war. They want to do whatever is best for the nation. They understand as well as the good citizens what is at stake. They have sons and brothers in all of the armed forces. They are as patriotic as any group of our citizens. They shake victory over the sub—a smashing unconditional victory promised them by the President at his historic Casablanca conference.

State Police Jab Jailed Strikers

200,000 Negro Miners Wage Increase Fight

[illegible] national crisis that [illegible] pull over nine-nearly 200,000 [illegible] Workers of America. These miners [illegible] for a new contract giving them [illegible] cost of living, found it necessary [illegible]

[illegible] Lewis, Labor did not agree [illegible] to support our wave labor's right to picket and carry collective bargaining. Labor did not agree to [illegible] power in Congress to scrap and set aside the statutory labor laws of the nation and the separate states. Thus in the light of these facts, it is plainly evident that the adoption of the "Little Steel Formula" by the War Labor Board provided the understanding that labor had with the representatives of the public, employers and the Administration.

Thomas T. Stevens, one of the four Negro members of the UMWA National Policy Committee that has been touring in the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, explained how the [illegible] in prices affected the miners. He said in March, 1942, fish in his community sold 3¢ cents for two pounds while today the price is 6[illegible] cents for that amount. One week [illegible] said, flour jumped from $1.20 to $1.60. Another miner pointed out that a 100-pound bag of potatoes that costs $2.50 now costs $6.12. Since Jan., 1942, the cost of living has risen 184 per cent.

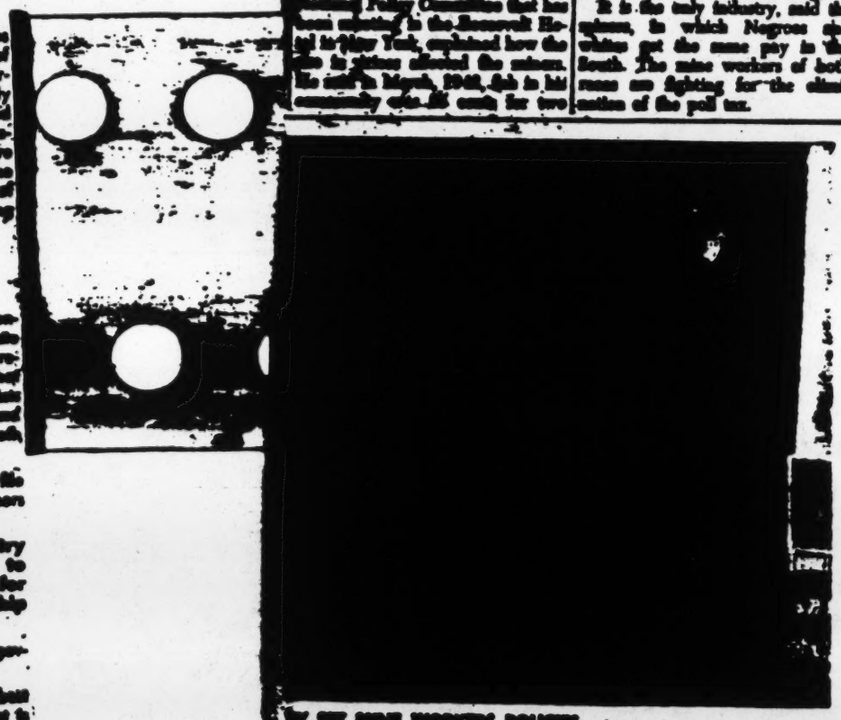
GRIEVANCES EXPLAINED

Some of the other grievances [illegible] protest by the miners were that out of the nine to twelve hours they spend in the mines—from portal to portal, they are paid for only seven; that out of their $35 pay must go $1 for the doctor; $1.50 for dues; $1 for burial; $1 for hospitalization; 8 cents a day for lights and more for items such as the victory tax, social security and for blacksmithing.

Several of the miners said they would like it known that the United Mine Workers Union accords its Negro members a democracy in the South they do not experience outside its ranks. As an example, he said, Negro and white members sit in the same meeting halls together. Again in a local where 50 members are Negro and 200 are white, one might even find a Negro president.

DISCRIMINATION ELIMINATED

It is the only industry, said the miners, in which Negroes and whites get the same pay in the South. The mine workers of both races are fighting for the elimination of the poll tax.



By THE NEW WORKERS POLICIES

Officers of the United Mine Workers of America photographed with John Maclay. Left to right are PV reporter Llewellyn Ransom; Thomas T. Stevens, special representative; Mr. Lewis; H. C. Washington and Rivers Jones, all Negroes held membership in the United Mine Workers.

"WHAT'S BEHIND SAVOY CLOSING?"

Downtown Dance Halls Reek With Sex Filth

By [illegible]

Sex perversion and "dignified" robbery are prevalent on the floors of New York's 10-cent-dancerie[illegible] and the same exponents of Jimcro who forced the closing of the Savoy on trumped up charges are fostering and abetting their existence.

I thoroughly covered eight of New York's better known [illegible] dance halls with two witnesses. The results of my investigation indicate that they are nothing more than clip-joints. Drunkenness and exploitation are rampant. Everything is wide open.

I have affidavits and eye witnesses reports substantiating the following facts:

● 1. Business in many of these places is conducted on a gyp basis. Hostesses make after hour dates with the men who spill the largest amount of money.

● 2. Many men who frequent these "meat-centers" do so with the objective of getting a woman to go to bed with them. If they have enough money, they succeed.

● 3. These dance halls are the stamping ground of the armed forces, including officers. Fifty percent of the clients are men in uniform. This percentage runs as high as 75 percent in some places.

● 4. Hostesses date men on the floor for after working hours as a means of augmenting their incomes.

● 5. In any number of these dives, "dancing" is used as an excuse for a degenerate form of fornication right on the floor.

● 6. Many of the popular dance halls on Broadway are guilty of misrepresentation. They use the "guest-pass" gag. Doormen hand them out in front of the entrances. When you hand them to the ticket-taker, you're informed that the management reserves the right to revoke the pass and it's cash on the line for admittance.

Last Saturday night, I covered three dance halls. They ranged from the height of "respectability" to the blatant lewdness of dancing prostitutes.

Compared with the ones I had visited on the previous night, these halls were typical of all. Experiences confirmed the opinion that they are hang-outs for pimps and prostitutes.

In one night I was propositioned by three hostesses (at $20-25 a throw) and two free-lancers. In one 14th Street Dance Hall, I was approached by a man with know a "dirty little piece" I could get for $10.

If you have a lot of money or a little, you can be sure of empty pockets after a trip to one of these dance halls. They put you through a wringer. If you open your mouth, they throw you out.

I watched one drunk at the New Yorkers on 14th Street. He bought $10 worth of tickets when he came in. His dancing partner lifted all them within 14 minutes.

The girls are always be sure of good roll from a drunk. The man who lifted the drunk tickets in 14 minutes, must have been the racket for a long time. She new how to use her body. The talk and vulgarity is appalling. There is a steady stream of men from the floor to the lavatory a few feet off the ring.

The technique is a simple one. "Dance instruction" tickets are sold at $1.20 for fifteen. A moment after you buy the tickets, a gang of women vie with each other for your "company". They utilize every means at their disposal from winking an eye to suggestively throwing their hips.

You look them over and choose one. The music begins. And if you think you're going to dance, wait if you want to, you're crazy.

While the floor is of a fair size and there is a crowd on it, much than half of it is empty. The hostesses guide you into a blacked-out corner of the room and you find yourself among a tightly knit clique of men and women who are involved in an orgy of [illegible] dancing.

My hostess looked and talked like well and started to grind her [illegible] half mine. When I asked if she would meet me after work, she said: "If you spend a little money on me." I held her off for a while and pulled out a roll of bills. When she saw them, she laughed and went back to her job immediately. "Across the street in front of Edison Electric—at about 4 o'clock," she said.

The take in money is terrific. [illegible] to see out during the rush. The crowd [illegible] the floor. The girls [illegible] of [illegible] persons on their empty. Just before the orgy is [illegible] of them are where from $20 to $30.

And keep in mind, this place is wide open. Anybody can get in . . . anyhoodlum, drifter! . . . anybody with money.

One of the girls with me, dated another girl on the floor. But she insisted that I break my date with the first girl in order to "give my friend a break."

After managing to meet the girls after work, I went to Rockland Kitchens. This set-up there was a little different from that in the other 10-cent-dance joints. The girls there worked on an individual basis. They did not [illegible] and [illegible] went there to dance. In all fairness, it should be pointed out that the majority were respectable and were here only on having a good time.

After a few hour stroll, my friend and I met five girls who quickly accepted an invitation to bed.

These girls . . . Shorter . . . and Brooks . . . were what might be called amateurs. They had daytime jobs and were looking for "a little fun" at night.

After leaving these girls, we went to Honeymoon Lane, 711 Seventh Avenue. The entrance was packed with civilians, soldiers and sailors waiting for the girls to knock off at 4 o'clock.

When then half the girls had quickly "prostituted themselves," some of them were accompanied by soldiers and sailors as they came down the stairs. They were quite by invitation and fortune in the street. We were told by several of the girls (hostesses of the hall) that the girls charge as much as $25 for a night's "entertainment."

An interesting sidelight on this was the fact that a number of girls were picked outside of the hall and while it is against the police rules for girls to solicit from men outside, the police were conspicuously absent.

While this orgy doesn't make wholesome reading, but it contains only the barest of the facts.

Investigations Refute Savoy Closing Excuses

As the result of investigations conducted by the PEOPLE'S VOICE in the last few days the feeble excuses given by officialdom for closing the world famous Savoy ballroom have been thoroughly discredited. Two reasons were advanced for the shutdown of the Lenox avenue fun spot:

● that the army authorities had demanded the closing of the dance hall because soldiers infected with venereal diseases were supposed to have said that they contracted the diseases from "dates" made at the Savoy.

● that the hall was being closed because the management had failed to exert sufficient energy to prevent prostitutional activities.

PV's investigation revealed that on the first count there is absolutely no basis for the allegation that the army had requested the closing of the hall. In a joint statement, Truman Gibson, civilian aide to the Secretary of War and former Lieutenant Governor Poletti of NY, now of the War Department, said: "THE WAR DEPARTMENT IS IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CLOSING OF THE SAVOY BALLROOM."

On the second count, PV engaged a special reporter (white) to visit dance halls in other sections of the city and to report on the conditions he found in them. This reporter, an experienced newspaper man, brought back an amazing story of the prevalence of prostitution, vice and depravity openly practiced under the noses of the licensing authorities.

Besides these flesh joints — or "meat-Centers" as our special reporter calls them — the Savoy is a Christian youth center.

OWI Recognizes Jimcro Persists In Rail Jobs; Porters Overworked

According to a report issued last week by the Office of War Information which included a comprehensive survey of the transportation situation, Negroes now hold many transportation jobs in which they have not previously been employed but "discrimination against Negro workers persists in many places."

The survey also mentioned the tremendous amount of work sleeping car porters must face since [illegible] travel has become excessive due to the number of soldiers on furlough trips and civilians traveling on war or government business.

"Sleeping car porters are worn down by the great amounts of baggage they have to handle, by the constant making-up and breaking-down of berths necessitated by the usually more than complete 'top and bottom berth,' and by the lack of adequate rest between and during runs. With their traditional 'upper' now almost always sold to travelers, they sleep instead on settees or sofas in the smoking cars."

The survey also noted the failure to tip on the part of many "new Pullman travelers."

Back FDR, Open Second Front Stressed by Labor Unity Rally

By MARV[illegible]

Fighters for the immediate opening of a Second Front in the west of Europe—fighters for the defeat of Hitler and complete destruction of fascism before summer ends—men and women gathered at an impressive labor rally at Yankee Stadium last afternoon.

Sponsored by the Labor for Unity and Victory Committee, the rally was opened by Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, who, before he introduced the meeting's chairman, President Joseph Curran of the NMU, outlined the following course of action in behalf of international trade union unity:

- An immediate invasion of Europe.
- The fullest amount of support for the President's win-the-war policies.
- The continuance of a post-war course for international unity.

'STRONGEST VOICE'

Speakers at the meeting included Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., Paul Robeson, introduced as "democracy's strongest voice," who spoke and sang; Captain Hugh M. Mulzac, commander of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington; Mayor La Guardia; Congressman Vito Marcantonio; Senator Claude Pepper, author of the anti-poll tax bill; Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, Gerald Duffy, Secretary of the New York Trades Council; Dr. Bella Dodd, president of the Teachers Union; Margaret "Our Maggie" Bondfield, first woman British Cabinet member; Genevieve Tabouis, editor of Pour La Victoire; James Waterman Wise of the Council Against Intolerance in America; and Zlatko Balokovic, president of the American Slav Congress.

The boos that greeted references to John L. Lewis' role in the United Mine strike, the Hearst and Scripps-Howard press and the anti-Soviet clique headed by David Dubinsky and forces which had sought desperately to disrupt the rally for more than a week, were in direct contrast to cheers for labor unity, the President and the opening of the Second Front.

UNITY EMPHASIZED

Councilman Powell, the first speaker, introduced as a "fighter for unity and his people's rights," said that the meeting gave witness to the fact that no course of action in America is going to divide people one from the other.

"We are going to battle abroad and at home until every dictator, foreign or domestic, is completely crushed forever, never to rise again," he concluded.

Before he sang Foot Rag Soldier, Ballad for Americans, and the Red Army song, From Border to Border, Robeson, whose appearance was a signal for a resounding tribute, spoke briefly saying that events are proving that there is no middle ground.

"The people have decided a new day must dawn," he said.

Commenting that the Booker T. Washington is not only a symbol of democracy to the United States, but wherever it goes, Robeson said he told his listeners that "we do proud on you to make this democracy, to take over in their lands and this group."

A FRIEND OF LABOR

Speaking of a friend of labor who has brought tradition to the highest governing body in the land, Senator Pepper said that the great hope for victory was the possible unity of the United States and the Soviet Union. He told the men and women of labor that they are the "statesmen of the future, holding aloft the light for the human race."

Fighting "Mike" Quill said that his union wanted to win the war in the shortest possible time, and for that reason the Transport workers went on demand for a Second Front in Europe. Victory, he said, requires the closest unity between the labor movements of Great Britain, the United States and the United States and the Soviet Union.

PARTY DOESN'T MATTER

Mayor LaGuardia received a big hand when he commented, as two big bombers flew over the field: "Uncle Sam didn't ask these boys to which party they belonged." Referring to John L. Lewis as a great personal friend, he pleaded to the coal miners to go back to work "willingly." "No leader," he said, "has the right to put a stigma on organized labor in this country." He added that before Lewis and all of his friends, he should do something about the mine situation "before the President goes on the air tonight." (It was only 15 minutes before the President spoke Sunday night that Lewis announced a 15-day truce between the United Mine Workers and the government.)

URGES SECOND FRONT

Marcantonio spoke of the meeting as a "great commemoration of a great day—a day which symbolizes the unity of the working people of the world." Calling for an immediate Second Front to finish the fighting Congressman said: "Hitler spoke up our minds. We want to have without fighting in Europe while the Devil's fighting, or to join while the Soviet Union is also on the offensive."

Others who addressed the meeting included [illegible] Bennett, folk singer; Raymond Edward Johnson, who read Thomas Jefferson's famous speech to Congress; and Maestro [illegible] of Counter Attack [illegible] chased on Broadway. [illegible] letter from a captured Wehrmacht Guerilla fighter.

Curran closed the meeting with the remark: "Perhaps this great great meeting will be where the [illegible] of Europe is started."

[redacted]

Our Boys Are Fighting With Us, Assures Skipper Mulzac

[illegible] Liberty ship Booker T. Washington, [illegible] recently returned [illegible] to the battle fronts of [illegible] among Negro people as to [illegible] as equal soldiers on the battle [illegible]

[illegible] Mulzac endorsed the Negro [illegible] rally to be held June 7, at Madison Square Garden.

When asked about race prejudice in England the captain said there never was much race prejudice there but the age-long class distinction was fast breaking down. He said the papers were becoming more liberal, fighting tory reaction in Parliament and that the people there demonstrated more eagerness for a second front on the continent than Americans at home.

Altho the skipper refrained from comment on his sea hazards, except those created by storms, he did admit he had begun to grey considerably since the launching of his ship. When asked about the reaction of native North Africans he said they are little in evidence at ports and in towns. This confirmed the report that French and Spanish run the towns while the natives are kept back in the interior.

Still through the interview it was most obvious Captain Mulzac had much to say that war-time censorship would not permit, especially in his answers to questions about Negro soldiers in North Africa. NMU Secretary Ferdinand Smith who acted as censorship advisor, suggested to reporters that their papers might send their own reporters to North Africa to cover controversial questions.

[illegible] Mulzac said, "Are there [illegible] Negroes?"

[illegible] Mulzac pointed [illegible] the fighting with [illegible] and soldiers gave [illegible]

[illegible] Mulzac, [illegible] the American people on the subject was: "The people should not be discouraged because there is discrimination [illegible] right here [illegible] protection, [illegible] are supplying all the war. We don't know what it is all about, but we should do our best to back up every effort, the people who are fighting and who are carrying the war on at the front."

The launching of the Booker T. Washington with its Negro skipper, was a symbol of democracy, evidently was good news to people in other parts of the world as well as to the American Negro, according to the stories told by the Captain. Wherever he went he was the object of interest, courtesy and celebration. When news reels of his arrival were shown in theatres and [illegible] and boys ashore had [illegible] and cheered with respect. An attempt of a battle ship sent a reporter to interview Mulzac and extended him every courtesy. While the ship lay in an English port five Czechoslovakian guards flew from Ireland to see this guest talked about ship and crew.

IN NORTH AFRICA

In North Africa Negro troops sent word that they envied the white troops who had had the privilege of unloading the Booker T. Washington. In North Africa, too, Mulzac was an object of admiration. He was taken to camps, towns and villages where he saw Negro troops returned from the front and other nations after long preparations to go.

MADISON SQUARE FREEDOM RALLY

During the interview Friday night Mulzac endorsed the Negro Freedom rally to be held June 7, at Madison Square Garden.

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THIS IS YOUR WAR
GET IN THE FIGHT
BUY WAR BONDS, STAMPS

[redacted]

NEGRO PUBLIC GREETS THE PRESS

Captain Hugh M. Mulzac [illegible] on his return from his latest trip to the battle ports with his liberty ship Booker T. Washington and he should know! To r., the skipper's daughter, Ferdinand Smith, NMU secretary, Dr. Dodd, Charles Collins, Negro Labor Victory Committee president—Coal [illegible]

SOAPBOX · · by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

POWELL

THE Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden on Monday, June 7, compels the support of every Negro and liberal white in the metropolitan area.

Langston Hughes' stirring dramatic spectacle featuring Paul Robeson and Canada Lee is of itself compelling. The roster of speakers promises an evening of great challenges. The sponsoring organizations show the over-all unity that will guarantee the success of the gathering. However, the great central attraction is that this meeting will voice the bitter cries of Negroes all over America — "WE DEMAND TO BE A FREE PEOPLE IN A FREE WORLD".

From army camps, from battle fronts, from war industries, from schools come an unceasing chain of letters complaining of the unofficial tide of jim-crowism. Old man jim-crow must be purged now. The Negro people must become completely free! — NOW!

NEGROES HAVE NEVER COMPLETELY PACKED THE GARDEN. THIS IS ONE TIME WE MUST. Every Negro young and old in the metropolitan area by wheel chair or stretcher must be present Monday, June 7. This is YOUR meeting. A packed Garden overflowing into the streets will be a witness to the coming of age of the New York Negro. It will be a guarantee to our boys fighting abroad that they will come back to a better land. It is imperative that whites be present that they may bear witness with us that a new America is being born.

This Sunday is *I Am An American Day*. June 7 will be *WE ARE AMERICANS DAY*. The day of Democracy being thought of on a highly individualized basis must pass. If Democracy is to be reborn and purified it must be thought of in terms of co-operation. The personal pronoun in *I AM AN AMERICAN* must be changed to *WE ARE AMERICANS*.

This is no time for organizations or leaders to think in terms of pettiness or selfishness. These are great days through which we are passing. Days in which little men cannot endure and days in which narrow organizations will not be able to last. One of the saddest mistakes that leaders can make today is to think that the Negro is concerned with the petty political or social differences of yesterday's world. The complete withdrawal of support by the masses from these circumscribed organizations has been only too clearly indicated within the past months! Today destiny compels all Negroes, all leaders and all organizations to make their differences secondary and to come together.

LET MY PEOPLE GO — NOW!

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PEOPLES VOICE
May 15, 1943

LOSURE 100-51230-44

Soldiers Reveal Jim Crow Tactics In Army Camps Throughout Country

[illegible]

[illegible] boys in khaki. And so is the [illegible] of Corporal A. Clayton [illegible] and he had the 27 other [illegible] of unspeakable atrocities [illegible] against the soldiers and of [illegible] ignorance on the part of those who rule them.

The complaints spirit of these [illegible] soldiers is in sharp contrast to the [illegible] crushed American spirit. One soldier, Pvt. J. says: "I have this in the clenched wall of a Negro in the south. It goes a little deeper than that to me, though. There is not a subversive bone in my body, but I'm preparing to fight for the right of free speech, and I intend to exercise that right before I die for it. I know what democracy means. We think as preached and we shortcomings in practice—but I'm not interested in theory.

"I've grown weary of the daily transition from soldier to serf. If I'm going to fight, let me be a full time soldier. My life and the life of my country depends on how well I perform on the battlefield. Am I to get that training under the democratic principles this country is founded upon and serve my country as a soldier and an American or is the continuation of the Civil War more important than the winning of this, the World's greatest war?"

SOME STARTLING FACTS

A careful examination of letters from our boys in the 800th stationed at Camp Stewart outside Savannah, Ga., reveals the following startling facts:

● Negro soldiers are afraid to go to the back doors of business establishments run by white proprietors.

● Female companions of soldiers are required to carry medical cards testifying to their health when walking on town streets, the military police having authority to request permission to see the card.

● Soldiers riding trains south of Washington are jim-crowed.

● Soldiers must attend only theatres designated for Negro troops.

● Intimidation of soldiers who testified by officers so that they dare not testify during court-martial proceedings.

● Inadequate medical care for the troops.

● Inadequacy of food for the troops.

● Venereal cases allowed to mingle with healthy troops, using the same latrine, drinking fountains, bathe, wash basins, etc.

● Lack of laundering facilities, the men washing their own clothes since their arrival from Keesler.

● General deterioration of morale in troops commanded by white officers who obviously care little for the welfare of their Negro subordinates.

● Lack of sanitation and medical inspection, the men sleeping all night in their clothes at times, [illegible]

[illegible] soldiers [illegible] highly [illegible] and other and or with their [illegible] 800th IN DEADLY PERIL

In substantiation of [illegible] shown TV office the following [illegible] letters from soldiers [illegible] date:

"The 800th, the pride of the colored race in Georgia. We, to you know, are all old soldiers, men who have served under all conditions. We have been sent here to this desolation. The white officers resent the presence of our men because of the superiority and actual knowledge shown in handling men and equipment. As a result, part of our men have been hobbled out in field, living in a garage, eating in the open."

And the following from a soldier in the same outfit:

"Now, you, the boys [illegible] opinion that my parents did not raise me in Georgia as an foreign soil. So—with that attitude there will be trouble and I am glad I did not get married. I only hope that when we are overseas we will be spared out of these Jimtown if we touch, I am sure there will be trouble."

The following is an excerpt from a Bronx couple who have a brother in the 800th:

HOUSED IN GARAGES

"The boys are at present housed in leaky garages. They have had almost horrible to get covering for their cots at night. We on the home front are not going to sit passively by watching this environmental treatment of our colored men in the service."

And from another 800th boy:

"The venereal rate for colored is 90.7 up to 93 for the whites. But here in the wards for the Negro venereals are not isolated. They continue to work in kitchens and [illegible] dining halls, etc., in the rest of the fellows who are not infected."

The following is an excerpt from a soldier letter dateline of Robins Field, Ga.:

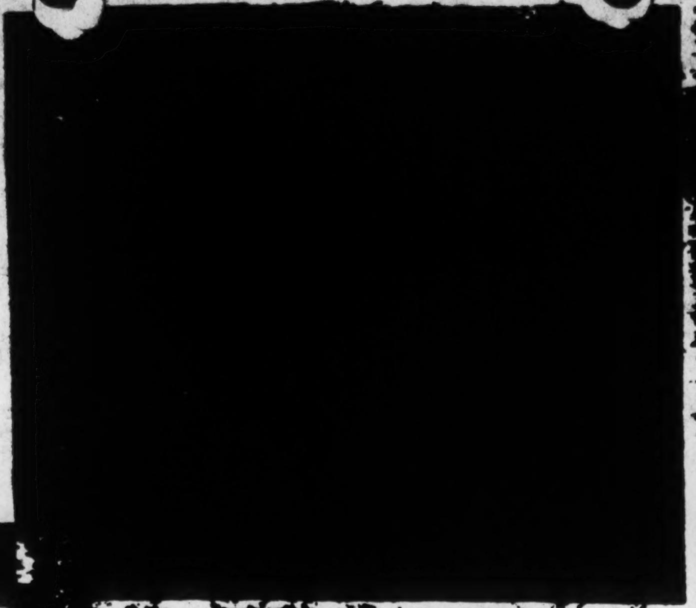
"The Negro soldier is treated worse than a dog and [illegible] here whatever. On the [illegible] of this field there was not a Negro soldier to be seen [illegible]."

And in the letters pile is distressing letters from boys to sweethearts who must fight before of home before they can get a whack at him abroad. Their letters are a challenge to us on the home front when, too, we are fighting for democracy. What are we going to do about it?

PEOPLES VOICE
May 15, 1943

See other side
for additional

ENCLOS



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[illegible] AS PLANE CRASH [illegible] of Washington, [illegible] Tuskegee, Ala., [illegible] was [illegible] Sunday. His father, Dr. Samuel [illegible] and his mother, Mrs. [illegible] Washington.

Negro Workers Loyal, But:

Major Tangle in Ship Industry Looms as Labor Trouble Brews

[illegible] of the Marine Eagle, first entirely Negro-built [illegible] temporarily averted [illegible] still [illegible] the eastern shipbuilding industry [illegible] Local No. 2, International Union [illegible]

[illegible] CIO Negro workers [illegible] white CIO [illegible] company.

[illegible]

Williams, [illegible] by the union will be [illegible] back until the [illegible] the speaker of the conference.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Events leading up to the [illegible] action during the past four months have been:

● move by Local No. 2 to petition for an election in Sun Shipyard;

● a strong company opposition to CIO influence, evidenced by formation of a company union;

● a petition of Local No. 2 to National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) for outlawing of company unions, resulting in NLRB ruling that such organizations were outlawed;

● over-riding of NLRB by John Pew, Sun president, who took case to Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and emerged with ruling that company union in Chester was all right;

● pact between AFL, CIO and company union to hold [illegible] general election June 30—and continued efforts of Sun union to intimidate and cajole workers to ignore labor outfit for company favor;

● persistent and often brutal company tactics to prevent Negro workers in yard four particularly, from joining CIO, and terrorizing of such workers already known to be members of Local No. 2 .....

Capital Had Jitters Over Protest Parade

—WASHINGTON, DC—In spite of the swift and apparently carefully planned spread of rumors that race riots would result, nearly 4,000 whites and Negroes joined in the protest parade and mass rally on the Capital Transit Company's failure to hire Negro bus drivers and street car operators here, Friday night, May 7.

It was a masterful demonstration. Starting at Tenth and You streets, it was estimated about 1,500 started the protest march carrying the placards and banners of the dozens of civic, fraternal and social organizations supporting the rally. By the time the procession reached Franklin Park, the scene of the meeting, almost 4,000 persons were on hand to hear Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, and Charles Collins, Negro Labor Victory Committee of New York, demand the hiring of Negroes by Capital Transit to relieve the serious shortage of manpower here, a shortage strained almost to breaking point by the thousands of Government workers who daily ride buses and trolleys.

OPINION WITH THE PROTEST

Dusey A. Wilkerson, chairman of Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, believed public opinion was with the drive to give Negroes jobs.

COLUMNIST COMMENTS

Jean O'Donnell, Washington columnist for the New York *Daily Mirror*, wrote in his Monday, May 10, column:

". . . If the screwballs and crackpots of the capital had broken loose, there would have been a nasty and bloody mess, because the Washington situation that night (Friday, May 7) scraped the raw and sensitive hide of the race and color issue—the demand by colored groups, as they put it, to end jim-crowism in Washington."

There was force, plenty of it to handle any situation . . . but good judgment kept this law-enforcement power out of sight . . . It was a triumph for commonsense."

PEOPLES VOICE
May 15, 1943

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Early Response To Negro Freedom Rally On June 7 Proves Everybody Wants Action

Hundreds of letters from individuals, unions and clubs are pouring in to the Negro Freedom Rally committee vouching wholehearted support of the Madison Square Garden meeting, June 7, at which it is now expected 25,000 will attend to push unified action on the reorganization of the Fair Employment Practices Committees, discrimination in the armed forces, and other issues of vital importance to 15,000,000 American Negroes.

PULL NO PUNCHES

Charles Collins, leading New York trade unionist and member of the rally committee, issued a statement last week demanding action on FEPC re-organization as a preliminary to the June 7 meeting. "Thousands of Negroes will attend the rally," he stated, "and we will put it directly to the Administration to see to it that the President's order is carried out now. We do not intend to tolerate this attack on the rights of the Negro people."

Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. said: "The Negro Freedom Rally on June 7 will give our answer to the American brand of fascism. We will pull no punches. Let them fall where they may."

Dorothy Funn, general secretary of the committee, stated that the flood of letters pouring in show the writers are overwhelmingly in support of the war but are vigorous in the condemnation of prejudice, segregation and discrimination

J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the IBPOEW, has written: "I shall be on hand to help you make this Negro Freedom Rally a red letter day. We must all make a sacrifice to gain our Four Freedoms on all fronts especially the home front where the Senators and Congressmen seem to think that they are still fighting the Civil War. They are wreaking their wrath upon our patriotic brethren by vilifying us and passing laws much like the Hitler laws in Germany and occupied countries."

PLAN SESSION THURSDAY

An important session of the Committee has been arranged for Thursday night, May 13, at Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 w 138 st, where vital decisions will be made in connection with the growing effrontry of anti-Negro forces, and further plans for the rally. The public is invited to the committee meeting.

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May 15, 1943

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ENCLOSURE

Fraternal ★TALKS

by Samuel Patterson
National Organizer
International Workers Order

UNITY in the Negro fraternal movement is a burning necessity of the hour. At the present time, the comparatively small area of Harlem houses approximately 400 fraternal and benevolent organizations. When we realize that this includes subordinate lodges, with average membership of 200 people each, we see that the fraternal movement in New York alone reaches 80,000 people. Throughout the country, membership in the Negro fraternal movement swells to approximately two and a half million.

THE MOST STABLE, DISCIPLINED AND AMBITIOUS sections of the Negro population are drawn to the fraternal movement. Such elements would never have been attracted in these large numbers, unless the organizations were deeply concerned with serving their basic needs. Yet recent years record a sharp decline in both numbers and prestige of fraternal societies. The question before the fraternal movement is—why?

THIS COLUMN will attempt, in subsequent articles, to determine some of the answers to the problem. We will ask questions of the Negro fraternal movement, and from the answers attempt to draw conclusions which will serve the best interests of the entire fraternal movement. We will ask what contribution to the development of the Negro people has been made by these groups. What role have they played in helping to solve our social, economic and political problems? To what extent do they fail to meet the hard issues of the day? Finally, what role should such organizations assume today, in view of the stunning changes in the world situation and the radical changes in the relationship of social forces.

WE ARE BECAUSE the International Workers Order is based upon a program of unity of the people's fraternal movement, that we are concerned with this problem. Our Order preserves and carries forward the best progressive traditions of fraternal organizations. We are not self-concerned in a narrow, selfish way. We know that the vitality and unity of the fraternal movement as a whole is the best guarantee of the continuing success of our own organization.

THERE FOR UNITY of all peoples is the heart ground which our Order operates. Our membership is made up of many national groups. There is no discrimination in our ranks. In American fraternal life, we are the first bridge which joins the Negro and white fraternal movements.

DISCUSSION AND SOLUTION of such issues as the ones mentioned above are a regular part of our meetings, held the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month at our center, 143 West 125th Street.

New York City Office AT 4-43
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER
80 Fifth Avenue, 14th floor
New York, N. Y.
Please send me free folder with information.
NAME ..... AGE ..
ADDRESS ..... CITY ..

PEOPLES VOICE
May 15, 1943

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LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO

REPORTS that the White House is putting the finishing touches on a $500,000,000 subsidy program through which President Roosevelt expects to cut food prices an average of 25 per cent is excellent news.

It would make possible the rolling back of living costs to the September 1942 levels. This is something organized labor has been working to achieve for a long time. Support of this program should be the main objective of all men and women who work for a living.

In order to achieve this, of course, it becomes necessary to forego any wage increase which would be more than the 15 per cent Little Steel formula provides. If this was not done, the working man would be a party to this inflationary spiral. It would be a case of the cat chasing his tail.

Labor has constantly maintained that its request for increased wages is primarily motivated by soaring prices. These prices have, in many cases, been the cause of establishing substandard living conditions. This is so although money in the weekly envelope is relatively good.

It is not generally recognized that wages are only relative and their adequacy is determined on the basis of the cost of living. With the mounting prices, real wages of the worker have been steadily declining. Enforcement of the roll back order would make it possible for the working man to forego any additional increase, unless his salary is substandard.

The "Hold the Line" order is more than an academic question for the housewives of the working people. If properly implemented and enforced, it will meet some of the most pressing problems of how much rent, food and clothing you can buy with a week's pay.

We need real stabilization if we are to prevent inflation.

Miners, in their wage demands, are not anxious to make a money grab or to get rich—but are primarily moved to action by soaring prices which have resulted in substandard living conditions and resultant acute hardships. It was failure by the Administration to enforce the roll-back order that enabled John L. Lewis to win the measure of support he did.

Enforcement of this roll back order is essential if we are to get on with the business of winning the war. A large section of our population has been completely immobilized by the necessity of paying much attention to stretching the dollar, so that it can supply the bare essentials of life.

The Administration has taken a big step forward with its "Hold the Line" order. It is up to us to direct our energies toward enforcing this order, so that the President can receive our full support against all those who are not interested in winning the war, nor in the welfare of our families.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 15, 1943

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

b7c

100-42735

May 31, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: THE PEOPLE'S VOICE
(Negro weekly newspaper)
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are clippings of interest pertaining to negro activities in the New York Field Division as taken from the issue of the People's Voice, negro weekly newspaper published in New York City, dated May 22, 1943. Like clippings are retained for the file in this case in the New York Field Division.

In the future this office will continue to clip and furnish the Bureau with clippings as obtained from this publication.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy b7c

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Encls.

b7c

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EX-31

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS

Anti-Poll Bill Vote May 24; Opposition Set

The national office of the National Negro Congress here last week called upon al its local councils and affiliates to wage an all-out campaign to secure passage of HR 7, the Anti-Poll tax bill, when it comes up for vote in the House, May 24.

The Congress assailed those poll-taxers and other reactionaries who are plotting "sabotage and defeat" of the bill by means of:

- parliamentary maneuvers to prevent consideration of the bill on May 24;
- intimidation of other Congressmen to make them vote against the bill, or to persuade them to be absent when the vote is taken. (The key positions held by poll-taxers on major committees before which various bills important to various Congressmen must come, puts them in a good position for this kind of blackjacking.)

HOW TO GET ACTION

The Congress suggests the following to get action from Congressmen:

- wire or write your Congressman to vote for bill—and no absenteeism is excusable;
- demand that your Congressman vote against every amendment to the bill:
- demand that your Congressman be in Washington AND ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS on May 24 and 25 during every minute of consideration of the bill.

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 22, 1943

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ENCLOSURE
100-51230-45

Store Employee Union Protests:

Wires to FDR, Stimson on Army Jimcro Spur Plans for Madison Square Rally

"Criminal discrimination against Negro Americans" in the armed forces of the United States was brought sharply to the attention of President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Knox, and Secretary of War Stimson by the shop stewards of the Store Division of the United Retail and Wholesale Department Store Employes, CIO, last week.

In a letter to the Negro Freedom Rally committee announcing the union's support of its Madison Square Garden meeting on June 7, Sam Kovenetsky, business manager of the local, informed the committee that he had forwarded a caustic note to the administration protesting the mistreatment of Negroes in military service.

DEPLORE JIMCRO

Kovenetsky's letter to the war administration chiefs said:

"We are involved in a life-and-death struggle to determine whether or not we shall survive as a nation. We are pledged to fight for the liberation of all the peoples of the world.

"Such a struggle must involve the energies and talents of the entire American people. Yet we find a condition existing which is deplorable to us and which contradicts the very essence of our present struggle. We refer to the discrimination against the Negro people, particularly in the armed forces.

"We, shop stewards of Local 1-S United Retail and Wholesale and Department Store Workers of America, do hereby protest the criminal discrimination against Negro Americans in the armed forces. We strongly urge you in the interests of Victory and the full mobilization of all our people to end at once and for all this blight on our Democracy."

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 22, 1943

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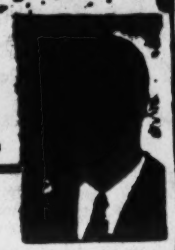
ENCLOSURE

LABOR looks AHEAD

By FERDINAND C. SMITH

Secretary, National Maritime Union, CIO



Fascists are not foolish. They are shrewd manipulators who take advantage of our mistakes.

They beat the drums now, with success, because we maintain our own version of the Nazi Nuremberg laws—barring from American citizenship 260,000 residents of the United States because they are Orientals.

Racial provisions in our naturalization laws bar citizenship to natives of China, India, the Philippine Islands, Arabia, Japan, Korea and other Oriental countries.

This discriminatory policy helps reactionary forces by depriving one group—because of race—of its right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and weakens the structure of our democracy.

A bill introduced in Congress to plug this breach in our democratic set-up, by Representative Vito Marcantonio, at the request of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, proposes to amend the present law to permit all persons—regardless of race, color, creed or national origin to be eligible for naturalization.

My bill, HR 2011, should be supported. It will strengthen democracy in America by answering Fascist-followers who clamor for discriminatory decrees. It will strengthen the unity of the American people and the peoples of the United Nations.

There is need for strengthening that relationship between our Allies.

A few days ago, an old conflict between Britain and China, with the United States in the middle, broke into print. This conflict concerned the proposed deportation to England of Chinese seamen who jumped ship in this country.

Back of this agitation, but hidden from the public, is the attempt of shipowner groups to conduct business and profits as usual. For many years, Chinese seamen have been shamelessly exploited by British imperialists.

Working conditions are medieval; treatment is cruel. Discrimination against these seamen extends even to lifeboats, the Chinese Seamen's Union charges, citing instances where Chinese members of torpedoed crews are denied equal food and water rations.

A British spokesman said in PM last week: "These seamen were coolies before they became seamen and are still coolies."

The Pan-American Division of the United Maritime Union, whose director, Thomas Christensen, takes active interest in the seamen's plight and opposes the bills in Congress to deport Chinese men to England and so perpetuate them in what amounts to virtual slavery.

Opposing these bills, Christensen told a Congressional committee that passage would not help but hinder our war effort.

Advocating cooperation and understanding in dealing with the problems of foreign seamen, he told Congress that the bill's passage would affect more than a small number of men—it would crack a whip over thousands of foreign seamen who support this all-out war against Fascism, risking their lives delivering goods to all parts of the world.

As a concrete solution, he proposed creating a centralized hiring pool from which all foreign seamen permitted shore leave between long voyages could be reshipped. This pool, in addition to solving the immediate "shore" problem, would create a system controlling these men which would eliminate the disruptive dispute between Allies.

Adoption of this plan would be a concrete way of answering Axis propagandists who capitalize on the discrimination policy. It would also put into practice the Atlantic Charter theories.

A People's War allows no room for discrimination. Settlement of this squabble about seamen, granting full naturalization rights to all legal residents of our country—regardless of race—would be a fitting answer to Fascist enemies abroad and within our country.

Anti-Strike Bill Threat to Labor

Dr. Mal Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, stating that "I would have the whole of labor's councils and affiliates urged immediate action to defeat the Connally-Smith Anti-Strike Bill, which he characterized as a move on the part of the Southern Bloc as the most vicious and flagrant attempt to destroy the gains of organized labor.

In denouncing this Bill, which would cripple the War Labor Board and threaten the essential contribution of organized labor to the war effort, President Yergan called upon the Negro people and organized labor to rally their forces for defeat of the Bill.

PUSHED THRU SENATE

The Connolly Anti-Strike Bill was hurriedly pushed through the Senate on a wave of anti-labor hysteria created by the John L. Lewis—United Mine Worker controversy. Encouraged by the quick passage of the Connolly Bill, labor's long-time enemy, Representative Howard Smith rewrote the Bill and not only included all the old anti-labor provisions of former bills, but added new provisions that would:

- require a secret ballot before a strike can be called in a war plant;
- require labor organizations to register and give full financial statements;
- give the War Labor Board power to subpoena witnesses and data;
- prohibit strikes for 60 days after the WLB assumes jurisdiction;
- provide penalties of $5,000 and a year in jail for promoting strikes in Government-owned plants;
- outlaw jurisdictional disputes, secondary boycotts and sympathy strikes.

Wire or write your Congressman today to vote against the Smith Bill

Textile Union Scores WPS Production Lag

The Textile Workers Union (TWU) CIO, representing 600,000 workers in 1,100 plants, held its third biennial convention in New York last week. High point of the meeting was the report submitted to the membership by its executive committee in which the War Production Board (WPS) was sharply criticized for its failure to plan for maximum textile production.

TWU claims that it has been repeatedly rebuffed by WPS in its continuous but unsuccessful efforts

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...is war—the Free Federation of the West Indies.

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...ain 'U' Honors
...ghes with Degree

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. ...Langston Hughes, author, poet ... composer, was awarded the ...ee of *Doctor of Literature* by ...Lincoln University here, May 18. ...Hughes, co-author with *W. C. Handy* of a new song, "Go and Get the Enemy Blues," has just finished writing the pageant "*For This We Fight*," for the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden, June 7.

...Last spring, he was employed by Yale University to go over the collection of blues records in the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection in the Yale Library. His "*Freedom's Plow*," the poem broadcast for the Urban League recently, by outer and blood, has just been published in book form.

...ies. And, say these leaders, the ...e has come for change.

These patriots remind one of our ... Founding Fathers. They be... with Sam Adams and John ...ck that "taxation without ...entation is tyranny."

...LD SEATS BY APPOINTMENT

The Thirteen Colonies did have ... own elected legislatures. But ...e West Indian colonies are ...ned by councils where the ...ed members are in the minority. The majority is always composed of appointed officeholders of representatives of great property interests who hold their seats by nomination of the colonial governors.

Even the elected members are chosen by minorities of the people. Dixie has its poll tax to keep poor people from voting; the West Indian ruling circles accomplish the same result by property qualifications which keep the barefoot man and woman from saying who will make and enforce the laws.

Yet, these same assemblies of the rich not only burden the backs of the poor with taxes which cannot be paid from wages of twenty-five cents a day.

They enact vagrancy laws to keep down wages; make and to provide forced labor for the highways. They pass other laws against "unlawful assembly and sedition" to keep the people from organizing and exercising the elemental rights of anybody to kick when he is being mistreated.

They have little money to appropriate for hospitals and schools. They find plenty of cash to pay constables and troopers to break up meetings, to drag from their families and imprison without trial those whose voices speak the hopes of their people.

PROTECT FOREIGN INTERESTS

They appropriate reluctantly, and under the strongest pressure, money for relief or for workmen's compensation. But the budgets always make ample provision for guns and clubs to keep foreign flags floating over the barefooted folk and the middle-class who want to be free.

HAROLD PRIECE

From 1935 to 1940, at least 29 West Indian workers were killed by police because they had assembled to demonstrate for better wages or better conditions. Dozens more have been wounded or severely injured all because they had the moral dignity to insist on bread for their families.

These are the first martyrs of the West Indian republic. Their Negro and East Indian kin on the islands are its awakening new citizens whose demands for freedom will be heard when the United Nations gather at the peace table to plan a New World.

Council Formed to Combat Anti-Soviet Propaganda

In announcing the formation of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc, 232 Madison ave, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Chairman, made public plans for an American-Soviet War Exhibit to be opened here in May.

"The purpose of the National Council," said Dr. Lamont, "is to promote better understanding and strengthen friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union as essential for winning the war and establishing world-wide democracy and an enduring peace. To this end the Council will take action against anti-Soviet propaganda aimed at dividing the United Nations."

Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Joseph E. Davies, Hon. William L. Batt, vice-Chairman War Production Board; Senators Claude D. Pepper and Elbert D. Thomas, Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Prof. Albert Einstein, Raymond Gram Swing, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, R. J. Thomas, Joseph Curran, Paul Robeson, Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, Charles Chaplin, Norman Corwin and Dr. C. A. Dykstra, President of Wisconsin University are among the sponsors.

In. Grand Jury Refuses To Indict Killer of Soldier

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—The United States Department of Justice was urged again this week by the NAACP to prosecute the case of the white policeman who shot Raymond Carr, Negro soldier, here early last November. The Louisiana grand jury has refused to indict the policeman.

Distinguished African Scholar Calls on Mrs. Roosevelt

Kingsley Ozumba Mbadiwe, African author of *British and Axis Aims in Africa* was received at the White House on May 10. This, in itself, was not unusual in a day when world diplomats drop in on the Roosevelts at almost any time. What really was unusual was perhaps a series of coincidences. Anyway:

● Mr. Mbadiwe called at the White House at 4:30 on Monday;

● Mr. Churchill at 4:30 on Tuesday and

● Premier Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia at 4:30 on Wednesday.

The result was great excitement in the capital and much speculation as to whether there were any political implications involved in Mr. Mbadiwe's visit.

K. MBADIWE

The distinguished author, himself, was reluctant to disclose the entire nature of his conversation of the White House this week when he was interviewed by PV, because, as he said: "It would be a breach of goodwill." Nevertheless, it is understood that he suggested

● the good-neighbor policy of the U. S. be extended to Africa as it has been to the Latin-American countries;

● that African music be encouraged and widely patronized as an instrument of goodwill and better understanding.

WRITING NEW BOOK

Before he left, Mr. Mbadiwe presented Mrs. Roosevelt with a beautiful African elephant tusk.

A graduate of the Officialdom School of Banking and Finance and now a graduate student at Columbia in history and post-war reconstruction, Mr. Mbadiwe expressed a high opinion of the First Lady. He has recently returned from a lecture tour of Southern colleges where he sought to learn what American Negro youth know about Africa. He is also writing a new book on Africa.

Lighting Up Liberia, a recent book, quotes Mbadiwe from a PV article as follows: ". . . nations and peoples have found their way to self-direction and control only through having the freedom to make their own mistakes and to learn from them. The African progressives believe that, in the final analysis, Africa must also find her way as England and American found theirs."

Marines To Recruit 10,000 Negro Men

With one unit of Negro Marines already assigned to overseas duty, and others being trained in artillery, anti-aircraft, communications and other fields, Marine Corps Headquarters today announced plans for recruitment of 10,000 Negroes.

Approximately 2,000 Negro Marines are now being trained in the 51st Composite Defense Battalion at Montford Point, Camp Lejeune.

Breaking a tradition of 167 years, the Marine Corps began the enlistment of Negroes on June 1, 1942. Three months later, the first group of 1,200—volunteers from all sections of the country—began their training at the 300-square mile North Carolina camp which had been constructed at a cost of $60,000,000.

Hitlerism at Camp Stewart in Georgia—Must Be Fought!

THE SITUATION facing the noncommissioned officers of the 369th in Camp Stewart, Georgia, is extremely serious. It has already developed into a most bitter conflict between Southernism and the New Negro.

The 369th is not just another group of soldiers. They are better trained than the majority of their white and Negro brethern in the armed forces. There is not an anti-aircraft group anywhere that is their superior. They are the pride of Harlem. There are thousands of friends and relatives in New York City who are personally interested in their welfare. These men have not been getting the best deal.

It has been suggested in some quarters that they be moved from Camp Stewart. To me this would not solve the problem. To me the only solution of the problem would be to Democratize Camp Stewart. It is not the men of the 369th who need to be investigated but the officials of Camp Stewart.

Army life is not an easy life and there can be no guarantee of creature comforts, either at home or abroad. Yet, on the other hand, BLACK FIGHTING MEN ARE ENTITLED TO THE SAME—NO MORE OR NO LESS—THAT WHITE FIGHTING MEN RECEIVE. They are entitled to equal facilities, equal treatment and the guarantee of the best possible health standards. According to the hundreds of letters that are pouring in these are not being met now.

We can't change these conditions by moving the group to a northern camp, nor can they be changed by the men of the 369th going AWOL. They can only be changed by an aroused citizenry, black and white, compelling the War Department to investigate and make the necessary changes immediately.

I talked to a regiment, off the record, a couple of months ago and I told them: "You are in the army to fight Hitler. You let we who are on the homefront fight American Hitlerism." This is still true. The men in the armed forces should keep us informed of all that is unAmerican and unDemocratic but leave the fight up to us.

In time of war the army is a power unto itself. The army is the law. On the other hand, in a Democratic country in the midst of Four Freedom's conflict, the army must never lose its sensitivity to the peoples' wishes and desires. The people must be heard. Whenever there is a refusal to hear them, and the powers that be become insentitive to the people, then we have reduced our fighting men and our conflict to a totalitarian basis.

The Negro people of New York are extremely concerned over the problem of Camp Stewart, Georgia. More than our concern it is the concern of every right thinking, black and white member of this Democracy. It must lay heavy on the conscience of America. There can be no full victory until that conscience is purged. As a war measure steps must be taken and taken immediately.

This is the open advice of one who knows intimately the hearts and minds of the masses of people who are fighting at home and abroad. We repeat again: "WE CANNOT DEFEAT HITLER ABROAD AND LET HITLERISM RUN UP AND DOWN THE STREETS OF AMERICA."

John Clayton Thomas

"We Cannot Be Bought—EDITORIAL POLICY OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE—We Will Not Be Sold"

PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 22, 1943

EXAMINED
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Sub-Refunde 8/21/87

ENCLOSURE
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PV Plucks a Marvel

Pardon us for sticking out our chest, but you have to admit that it isn't every day you go seeking staff enlargements and come up with what comes very close to being the top lady in the field. . . .

That's what happened to us when we went beating the bushes for an addition to our staff and came up with Minnesota Marvel Cooke, born in Mankato, Minn. . . . After cramming her head with most of the info available in the hometown public and Minnesota U., she headed East to her initial taste of printer's ink as assistant to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the *Crisis*. . . . Been at it more or less ever since. . . . Except for an interlude when she was swept off her feet by Syracuse's old middle distance king, Cecil "Babe" Cooke, who rushed thru a romance that culminated in marriage. Before she got back to the journalistic port, she tossed briefly on the sea of pedagogy with hubby at A&T college. Returned to the trade via the *Amsterdam News*, and but for a brief interval stayed put until she came to us (hooray!) . . . Knows plenty about sports. . . . Her preferences would probably fall in this order: 1—Trade union movement; 2—creative writing; 3—knitting; 4—folks. Frankly, we're crazy about her—JWB.

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PEOPLE'S VOICE
May 22, 1943

ENCLOSURE
100-51220-45

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Kramer
Mr. Quinn Tamm

b7c [redacted]
100-42735

[redacted]

June 2, 1943

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3-Clifpde
ON 7/12/82
SP6-Clifpde 9/21/87

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: PEOPLES VOICE
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

[redacted] b7c

Dear Sir:

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

There are being transmitted herewith the original and three copies of a four-page log representing a conference between [redacted] which conference took place on [redacted] b2

It is believed that the following names mentioned in the log may be identified as follows:

[redacted] b7c

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY [redacted] b7c
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] b7c

Enclosures (4)

cc: NY 100-14347
100-28715

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
BY ROUTING
SLIP OF Allen
DATE 8/27/82

RECORDED
INDEXED

100-51230-46 b7c

FOR VICTORY

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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